

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4047.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), May 20, at 3 o'clock, JAMES GEORGE FRAZER, Esq., D.O.L.L.D. Laid. FIRST OF TWO LECTURES on 'The Evolution of the Kingship in Early Society.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.

TUESDAY, May 23, at 5 o'clock, the Rev. HENRY G. WOODS, D.D., the Master of the Temple, FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'Velazquez.' Half-a-Guinea.

THURSDAY, May 25, at 5 o'clock, Prof. J. A. FLEMING, M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S. FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'Electromagnetic Waves.' Half-a-Guinea.

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LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held at the ROOMS of the SOCIETY, BURLINGTON HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1905, at 8 p.m.
B. DAYDON JACKSON, General Secretary.

REMBRANDT, MERYON, WHISTLER,
LEGROS, RHYMOUR, HADEN, &c.—Exhibition of fine Prints now open at Mr. R. GUTHRIE'S, 16, King Street, St. James's, S.W. 10 to 6. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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FIVE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, for Boys under 14 years of age on June 11, 1905, will be competed for on JULY 3, 4, and 5 next. AN ORDINARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 1.30 P.M.—For particulars apply to the SECRETARY.

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Applications should be made on the official forms, to be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., or at the Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C. The applications must be sent in not later than 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, June 3, 1905, addressed to the Clerk of the Council as above, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent Testimonials.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

The County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 11, 1905.

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Rev. DANIEL ROWLANDS, M.A., Secretary.

Normal College, Bangor.

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J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.

May 6, 1905.

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May 6, 1905.

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PARIS: W. H. SMITH & SON, 248, Rue de Rivoli; and at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.—DEPARTMENT of ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY.—A VACANCY will arise in the ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP on OCTOBER 1, 1905, and applications for the appointment will be received by the REGISTRAR up to JUNE 10. Salary 300l.—Further particulars on application.

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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

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LITERATURE

George Canning. By H. W. V. Temperley.
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It is clear that George Canning has lost none of his interest for historical students. Mr. Temperley's is the third essay that has been made in the last two years to tell the story of his life, which means, in fact, to sketch the history of Europe during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It is also the fullest, and by far the most industrious, yet is not the substantive classical account of Canning's career and character which must surely some day be written. The reason why the world has waited so long for this is perhaps not far to seek. The career was for the period unique; one must go back several generations to find its parallel. In a remarkable passage in his speech of April 30th, 1823, 'On the Negotiations at Paris, Verona, and Madrid,' Canning accepts and amplifies a parallel which some previous speakers had drawn between those days and the days of Elizabeth; and it is to Elizabethan times or thereabouts that we must go back to find instances of a similar rise from the ranks of obscure respectability to the highest offices of State. The conditions, indeed, were different enough, and the difference was all to the disadvantage of the man without connexions. In the earlier period "governing families" had been pretty effectually wiped out in the course of the previous age, and with the descendants of Welsh squires on the throne, Dudleys and Cecils and Walsinghams were as good as any man. But by the time Canning was born a new boronage had established itself, slower-witted than the old, and proportionately more jealous of new talent. That he broke through the barriers set up

by this class, and compelled it to accept him, however unwillingly, as its master, was his distinction. It took its revenge by sneering at him in life, and burdening his memory with a suspicion of insincerity, in which no one who has studied him on the personal as well as on the public side can ever believe. Other *novi homines*, it is true, were pushed to the front before Canning; but neither of Addington nor of Perceval can it be said that he made his way thither by force of genius, as, indeed, both they and Canning were mutually aware. Mr. Temperley has summed up the position very correctly when he writes:—

"Not being of noble birth, he was suspected as an adventurer by the aristocracy, and had also the misfortune to be one of those 'confounded men of genius.' The amazing brilliance of his oratorical triumphs was thought to indicate superficiality and frothiness.....Canning's powers of ridicule raised him enemies everywhere at a moment when he had not a friend to spare.....Whilst Canning laughed and joked, and so made the Commons distrust him, Castlereagh, Liverpool, and Perceval, who never ventured to scandalize the House with a witticism, all passed him in the race for power. Canning's undoubted success at the Foreign Office was regarded as an accident, and even this fortuitous triumph was gravely marred by his high-handed oppression of the Danes! So reasoned all the Ultras and many moderate Tories. When we reckon all this jealousy of Canning's avowed ambitions, all this hatred of his championship of the Catholics, all this suspicion of his character and attainments, we are only surprised that he was ever within a measurable distance of success."

Nor was what Heine called the "High-Tory hatred" of Canning confined to members of that party. The humorous side of him, which was never long averted, frightened the solemn mandarins of one party no less than of the other:—

"He forgot that the success of a speech..... depends on its being intelligible to the stupidest man in the House. As Coleridge said, 'Canning should put on the ass's skin before he enters Parliament.'"

This was natural enough; the amazing thing is that even a man like Sydney Smith should have been unable to be fair to one who was in many respects a kindred spirit. Whether the two were personally acquainted we are not prepared offhand to say. Canning's schoolboy friendship with "Bobus" makes it at least probable, and we can answer for it that Sydney was at one time well known to a near relation of Canning. But it has always appeared to us unfortunate that the two men of that generation who knew that truth might be spoken with a laugh, and who had many aims in common, should not have been in active alliance.

That Canning's instincts were liberal it is impossible to doubt. Mr. Temperley cites a remarkable saying of James Mill to Macvey Napier in 1819, which has, we think, till now escaped the notice of his biographers, to the effect that "I would undertake to make Mr. Canning a convert to the principles of good government sooner than your Lord Grey or Sir James Mackintosh." The family traditions were all in that direction. His grandfather, Stratford the First, martinet though he was in his own family, admired, and once at least

corresponded with, Voltaire. His father had written and published political verse with which *The Anti-Jacobin*, had it then existed, would have dealt very faithfully. The uncle who brought him up, the second Stratford, was a staunch Foxite; though how the events of 1789 and the following years might have modified his views, his early death makes it impossible to say. That they had a perturbing effect upon George's orbit cannot be doubted; nor was it until, in his own fine and often quoted image, "the spires and turrets of ancient establishments began to reappear above the subsiding wave," that his genius was free to take its natural course. All this part of his career is well told by Mr. Temperley, who makes out a very good case for crediting Canning's influence with whatever resistance Castlereagh in 1818 and the following years offered to the absolutist inclinations of continental statesmen. He has given deserved prominence to Bathurst's letter of October 19th, 1819, to Castlereagh at Aix-la-Chapelle, describing the Cabinet of the day before, and Canning's solitary opposition (why Mr. Temperley calls it "most violent" we do not know) to the project of periodical congresses to settle the domestic affairs of the various European States in the manner that should commend itself to the combined autocrats, which Castlereagh was prepared to adopt. Mr. Alison Phillips, in his recent 'Life of Canning,' observes that

"it has been usual to ascribe to Canning's presence in the Cabinet the attitude of opposition gradually taken up by the Government of the dictatorial powers which, under the guidance of Metternich, the Grand [sic] Alliance was assuming in Europe."

Not so "usual," we fancy, as he thinks; but correct enough. We know what Metternich himself thought about the respective value of Canning and Castlereagh as promoters of the aims he had in view; and we may often notice the instinctive tendency of writers whose own political philosophy tends in the direction of absolutism to magnify Castlereagh and depreciate Canning.

So far as regards Canning's life in office, before 1809 and after 1816, Mr. Temperley is distinctly good, and, as we have said, industrious. He has also, as nearly every one who makes himself really acquainted with Canning seems constrained to do, fallen under that personal charm which even State Papers cannot wholly obscure, and which comes out clearly in all his private correspondence. The final biography of Canning will, if it ever appears, have nevertheless to take more account of this side of him than Mr. Temperley (who, as a rising historian, is naturally more concerned with his hero as a maker of history) has felt called upon to do. It will, for example, have to explain the grief felt by a brilliant woman of the world like Lady Granville at the death of a man who, in Mr. Phillips's opinion, was devoid of sentiment, and moved mainly by desire of power; and the affection which such a very different woman as Harriet Martineau constantly expresses for his memory in her 'History of Thirty Years' Peace.' We may be sure that the "eulogies poured upon him by admirers living closer to him" came in much fuller measure from those who had been attracted by his character than from persons "dazzled by his genius."

On the vexed question of the seizure of the Danish fleet, and the Tilsit revelations, Mr. Temperley writes pretty fully, following in the main the conclusions of Dr. Holland Rose as to the identity of the informer. But may not the news have come through several channels? It was a case where a prudent statesman would like corroboration.

At one point, even on the historical side, Mr. Temperley might with advantage have expanded his narrative—we mean in his account of Canning's conduct during the short-lived Grenville Administration of 1806. It is not a period in which he shows to advantage. He was still unhinged by the death of Pitt, and must have been feeling some remorse for the petulance which had sorely vexed Pitt during the inglorious reign of the "Doctor." His own career seemed to have received a serious set-back. Still, the memory of old kindness should have mollified his attacks on Fox, and a little less impatience would have saved him from incurring, not quite undeservedly, the charge of factious opposition. The period is decidedly interesting in the history of Canning's development, and was recognized as such by the anonymous author of the 'Memoir' which appeared in 1828, who devotes nearly twice as many pages to it as Mr. Temperley does lines. The work in question may be "a bookseller's venture, consisting chiefly of press-cuttings," as Mr. Temperley, paraphrasing Mr. Frank Hill, calls it; but the "cuttings" (comprising copious extracts from Canning's speeches) are well selected, and the book is all the more valuable in that it is far from an unqualified eulogy. The author was apparently a strong Liberal; and it is interesting to notice how, as he follows Canning's career, his approbation of him increases, though he is always ready to criticize the statesman, while full of genuine admiration of the man. Mr. Temperley will find the book well worth his perusal if, as we hope, he means to continue his study of Canning.

A great many small corrections are needed. One is tempted sometimes to ask if Mr. Temperley ever looked at his proofs. "Creevey was ill-formed and malicious," "the ill-formed charge that Canning was callous," are expressions that set the reader wondering if Mr. Temperley thinks "ill-formed" to be the adjective of "bad form." "Purpurea tollant aurea Britanni" is a form of words which we might know could never have proceeded from the classic Canning, even were the quotation not correctly given elsewhere. Castlereagh spoke neither of "ignorant impatience of taxation" nor of "ignorant impatience of the relaxation of taxation," but, if Miss Martineau, who gives her reference to Hansard, may be trusted, of "ignorant impatience to be relieved from the pressure of taxation," which is at least sense. When Mr. Temperley says that Castlereagh's "domestic record is almost the worst of any notable English statesman," we presume that "domestic" is opposed to "foreign." Otherwise we should like to see some authority for this fresh charge against a man whom, whatever his public faults, we have always been led to regard as one of average respectability in his private life. "Cease

our fuming" is another misquotation, for which Miss Festing, from whom it professes to be taken, is not responsible. Canning certainly never introduced any Budget on June 31st. Proper names and foreign words are recklessly treated. We have "Marten" (for Martens), "Tallyrand," "the Sublime Port," "Carbonaris," "Mus-sulmen," "proces verbale." Was it "the French" who called the Lord Privy Seal the "sôt [sic] privé"? We had always supposed this gentle witticism to be as much Canning's own as the "Phat Duke." A curious habit of incorporating foreign words in the text without inverted commas or any difference in type gives the reader now and then a momentary shock; and the marks of reference to the notes are somewhat eccentrically placed, leading to occasional bewilderment. Mr. Temperley has, or his printers have, evidently something to learn in the art of typography. We mention this because we should be sorry to see a most praiseworthy book suffer from want of attention to these little amenities, which are more apt to affect the average reader's judgment than young authors are always aware.

A Companion to Greek Studies. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press by Leonard Whibley. (Cambridge, University Press.)

LIKE Dr. Sandys's latest book, this work can hardly be reviewed within reasonable limits. It is not a book, but a compressed encyclopædia, a vast collection of facts crammed into the smallest possible compass. To criticize the details would be a long task, and would need an expert in each of the many subjects which are included. We shall not attempt to do this, but shall fix our attention upon the main lines of the work, its proportion, and its measure of success in making clear general principles.

The chapters deal successively with Geography, Fauna, and Flora; with History; with Literature, Philosophy, and Science; with Art; with Mythology and Religion; with Public and Private Antiquities; and with Criticism and Interpretation. Each chapter is subdivided, and each section is done by an expert in that particular subject. None of the sections is long; some, indeed, are too short, as Miss Jane Harrison's three pages on 'Birth, Marriage, and Death,' or Dr. Gow's scrap on the 'Calendar.' The space allotted to History is given to a series of chronological tables, preceded by a critical account of the sources: Mr. Hicks, the writer, felt no doubt that even a sketch of the great movements of Greek history needed more space than he had. Canon Tristram's 'Fauna and Flora' are little more than lists of names with translations. We are grateful for these, which are, indeed, interesting and novel, and contain information which is not easily accessible; nevertheless, the fact remains that they are just catalogues. In philosophy, art, religion, law, and such subjects as these, the treatment is more literary, and more based on general principles. The section on dialects is disappointing, for all its erudition: we miss a comprehensive account of the dialectic peculiarities, and tables such as would

be useful to the young student, in whose interests this book is compiled. The sections on 'Literature' and the 'History of Scholarship' are brief summaries of the standard works by the same authors. If we may judge from the learner's standpoint, choosing those sections which most effectively tell him what he wants to know, and what he does not know where to find, we should give the palm to Mr. Cook's 'Ships,' Mr. Wyse's 'Law,' Mr. Earp's 'Vase Painting,' and Mr. Gardner's 'Mythology and Religion.' This is not meant to imply necessarily a superiority in these articles over the rest, but only that they are specially useful to the undergraduate, and written with special tact for his benefit. We are glad to say that almost the whole book is interesting, in spite of its compression; but it needs to be taken in small doses.

In such a work no one will expect startling novelties. Prof. Ridgeway soberly trots in harness with certain quiet and conservative coals whom the reader may name for himself. We hope that this may be taken as evidence that his views on the origin of currency and weight standards, and on the meaning of coin-types, long derided, are now generally accepted as true in the main. But although he who seeks novelties must seek elsewhere, the writers are all abreast of modern research. We also bear willing testimony to the fulness of the articles, while we may say that our examination has endorsed their accuracy. We regret to see, however, that the terms *arsis* and *thesis* are perpetuated in their wrong meanings (p. 624). Properly *thesis* applies to the ictus or beat of the foot, *arsis* to the uplifting of the foot; and since it is a common mistake to reverse these meanings, we make an exception here to our rule and mention it.

Whilst we admit the skill and scholarship of the writers of this book, and admire the wealth of its information, we confess to more than a passing qualm. What is the meaning of such a book? Classical studies are assailed on every hand by powerful foes and well-meaning friends; the time given to them is being slowly but surely curtailed everywhere. When are our students to learn the contents of this book? It seems pretty clear that the book is meant, and will be read, for Part I. of the Classical Tripos at Cambridge. That part of the tripos, as remodelled by the bold spirits of reform, now includes papers on literature, art, philosophy, and linguistic, as well as history, and the time of preparation has been reduced by nine or ten months. The inevitable consequence is—cram. Instead of studying the classical authors as literature, the student now studies them as vehicles for information, and supplements them by coaching in "literature." The appearance of this book, then, is, in our opinion, disquieting. We live in hopes of a real reform, both in schools and universities; but we think it will not be found in this direction. If that reform should ever be brought about, Mr. Whibley's *compendium compendiorum* will not be a cram-book, but a useful book of reference for those who cannot afford to buy the Pauly-Wissowa encyclopædia, and who do not expect to live until Daremberg and Saglio's dictionary is complete.

Some Distinguished Victims of the Scaffold.
By Horace Bleackley. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

WE have here a useful and well-illustrated book, but we cannot commend its tone. Great criminals themselves may not deserve mercy, but surely some leniency should be shown to readers who take an historical interest in their revolt against the moral law. It is painful enough to follow the career of those whose offences have led them to the gallows without their actions being narrated in a semi-jocose style unworthy of a detective story. The author has been diligent in research and careful in grouping the facts he has gathered, but he has frequently presented the results in a way that cannot fail to be painful. Mr. Bleackley, not content with such decorations as he thinks will adorn his narrative, frequently goes out of the way to instruct his readers as to the state of morals in the days when his criminals flourished. He has a vehement dislike of the first three Georges, and seems to imagine that in some way or other they were responsible for the injustice of our criminal law. This is surely unfair. On the country squires and the lawyers must rest the blame of a code which is said to have been at one time the bloodiest in Europe. The period embraced by his narratives was both dull and sensual, and we ought to realize that the death penalty for even trivial offences did not fill the imagination with the horror it does at the present day.

In 'The Love Philtre,' wherein the career of Mary Blandy is given in a very fairly accurate manner, it was surely out of place to style her mother "as consequential an old dame as ever flaunted *sacques* or nodded her little bugle over a dish of tea." We do not know on what authority the author has drawn this sketch of the old lady, and if we did should fail to see how it bore on the catastrophe that took place. From whatever point of view we regard Mary Blandy, hers was a terribly sad life which cannot but stimulate profound pity in those who know her history. She was the only child of Francis Blandy, a solicitor of Henley-on-Thames, who for several years held the post of Town Clerk of the borough. His neighbours regarded him as a rich man, as riches were counted in those days, and his only child was looked upon as a great heiress. She was also, if her portrait may be trusted, something more than good-looking. We are told she was much admired and received more than one offer of marriage. At length she was betrothed to an officer in the army, but her lover was ordered abroad, and no more is heard of him. In 1747 she became engaged to a lieutenant in the marines, William Henry Cranstoun, the son of a Scotch peer. Old Blandy and his wife must have been highly exalted by the idea that their daughter was to marry the son of a lord, even though he was not the heir of the title. He was asked to visit them, and on the first occasion prolonged his stay for six months. Lord Mark Kerr, who was a general in the army, was a friend of Mr. Blandy, and, finding out that the intentions of Cranstoun were not honourable, informed the parents that the Scotch adventurer was already married. This was

true; but the scoundrel had what he regarded as a complete answer. He said, which was also a fact, that he was taking means to procure a divorce from the Scotch wife, who was a Roman Catholic, and, as he alleged, had promised to turn Protestant on their marriage, but had failed to carry out the contract. Probably no one in Scotland believed this statement; but the husband had persuaded himself that in the disturbed state of men's minds in the northern kingdom so recently after the battle of Culloden, he should find the courts compliant, especially as several of the wife's relatives had been concerned in the Jacobite rising. The Scotch judges, to his surprise, knew the laws of their country and possessed a conscience; but the cause moved slowly. It was not until the next year that the judgment was given in favour of the lady. The wife, who seems to have been a kindly woman and knew of her husband's flirtation with, or rather engagement to, Miss Blandy, wrote to her forwarding a copy of the decree of the court. Cranstoun was by no means abashed. He assured the Blandys that the marriage was certainly invalid, and that he was about to appeal to the highest tribunal north of Tweed for the purpose of getting the judgment set on one side.

Soon after this Mary Blandy's mother died, and her father became weary of Cranstoun's society, for he was now in very poor circumstances, his regiment was disbanded, more than half his slender income had been sequestered for the use of his wife, and there would doubtless be a heavy law bill to pay, so the lawyer summoned courage to act with reasonable prudence and forbade the adventurer to remain in his house. For nearly a twelvemonth the lovers did not meet. Had the old man continued firm in his resolve all might have ended well; but we must suppose that his daughter overruled him, for late in the year 1750 he withdrew the interdict, and the Scotchman came back. When he again left Henley we do not know; it may have been in consequence of another order of banishment or for the purpose of maturing a design against his host's life. After this last departure he never saw Mary Blandy again, but early in 1751 she received from him a box containing a present of table-linen and some "Scotch pebbles." Soon another box of similar pebbles arrived, and enclosed was a packet of powder for cleaning them. A doubt arises here whether these stones were sent as ornaments only, or if there was some magical motive for the present. This is a question it is impossible to solve. Considering, however, the mass of folk-lore which has been evolved all over the world regarding gems and bright-coloured stones, we may well imagine that there was some superstitious motive for the gift. Whether Cranstoun was one of those who really held the wild beliefs of the Scottish peasantry, or only passed himself off as doing so for the sake of accomplishing his evil desires, we cannot tell, but Mary Blandy is stated to have said that a Scotch witch had foretold her father's early death. This she could only have heard from her lover. The powder which came with the second consignment of "Scotch pebbles" was, there cannot be a doubt, poison intended to be given to the old man. This

she did at intervals. He was made very ill, and at last the servants became so suspicious that she was compelled to send for Dr. Addington, of Reading, a man who stood deservedly high in his profession, and he called in a neighbouring medical man to his assistance. Neither of them had any doubt that their patient was suffering from poison, but they were too late to save him. Before he died he told Addington that the poison had been administered by his daughter, "a poor lovesick girl." The doctor thereupon charged her with the crime, and she confessed that the powder had been sent to her by Cranstoun, but declared that she did not know that it was poison, as her lover had said that "it was harmless, and that if I would give my father some of it now and then, a little and a little at a time, it would make him kind to him and me." That is, the deadly drug was passed off as a love-potion, given to win her father's affection for Cranstoun. Many persons, when her trial came on, accepted her testimony, and believed her to have been the innocent victim of a designing scoundrel. Dr. Addington, who probably knew more of the case than any one else, did not accept her statement. He knew far too much of medicine to believe in love-philtres himself, and as she was a well-educated woman he naturally attributed to her a like amount of common sense. Folk-lore was a subject of ridicule, not of study, in those days. As to the wretched woman having been guilty of an intent to murder, we have ourselves grave doubt. It is not improbable that the poor creature was telling the truth when she said she had no intention of injuring her father, but only wanted to direct his affections to her lover and herself.

She was tried in the Divinity School, Oxford, as the town hall was at the time undergoing repair. The jury almost at once found her guilty on the conclusion of the evidence; it must, however, be borne in mind that in those days the counsel for the prisoner was not permitted to address the jury, but only to examine witnesses and raise questions of law. The carrying out of the death sentence caused an unwonted excitement all over England, and even in Scotland, where the divorce proceedings had led to very bitter feelings against her lover. Mr. Bleackley thinks that the greater number in this country believed her guilty. We are not prepared to controvert his opinion, but think that the few persons who in those days studied popular superstitions must have been aware of the hold that love-charms had over the many, and must have regarded her as not a murderess in will, but an ignorant agent only. No diligent search was ever made for Cranstoun, who was in any case an equally great criminal. He was reported to have been in hiding for some time in Scotland; or, as others said, in Northumberland. If the pamphlets issued at the time be worthy of credit, he soon escaped to the Continent, and died before the close of the year at Furnes, a town now included in Belgium.

Mr. Bleackley gives an account of the career of John Hadfield the forger, which is, in some respects, the best we have ever met with. He was the son of well-to-do parents, and must, we think, have received a fair

middle-class education. His whole life was devoted to fraud, but he seldom preyed upon the poor. We cannot find space to trace his career even in the most skeleton fashion, and there is little occasion for doing so, as he would have been entirely forgotten had he not cruelly deluded into a bigamous marriage the once celebrated beauty Mary of Buttermere. It was this act, we feel well assured, not his forgery, that led to his death. Very early in the last century this impostor visited the Lake district under the assumed name of Alexander Augustus Hope, and gave it out that he was a brother of the then Lord Hopetoun. He said he had served in the army, but at the present time represented Linlithgowshire in Parliament. Soon after he arrived he went over to Buttermere, probably for the purpose of making the acquaintance of the celebrated Mary, who had been the subject of most inconsiderate, or perhaps we ought to say reprehensible, laudation in books, magazines, and newspapers. His next trip was to Grasmere, where he fell in with a rich Liverpool merchant called Crump, with whom he soon became on intimate terms. Hadfield told his new friend endless stories of his travels and strange adventures in war and peace. As his manners were good, and his conversation picturesque, it is not surprising that he fascinated Mr. Crump, but it is strange that he did it so quickly, for after but three weeks' acquaintance the merchant showed his appreciation of his friend by having a new-born son christened after him "John Hope." At the Queen's Head, at Keswick, Hadfield came in contact with Col. Moore, an Irishman, who had been member for Strabane in the recently extinguished Irish Parliament. They had many things in common, and soon became friends, but there was an additional reason. A good-looking young lady to whom Col. Moore was guardian was one of the party. Hadfield conducted himself as if he were in love with the Irish girl, who, there was reason to believe, would have an ample fortune. He made her an offer and was accepted. Had he been in a position to marry, and been the man he passed for, Moore would not have objected; but his consent as guardian was not asked. Soon after this Hadfield wrote to Col. Moore, who was still at Keswick, enclosing a draft for thirty pounds, drawn on Crump, which he asked him to cash; this he signed in his assumed name. His want of money, he explained, arose from his being called away suddenly into Scotland. The colonel regarded this as a great mark of confidence; it was so highly pleasing, as auguring well for his ward, that he not only sent him the sum asked for, but ten pounds in addition, so that his friend might not run short of funds on the way. The next morning the pleasant illusion vanished, for the landlord of the Queen's Head told the startling news that the impostor who called himself Col. Hope had married Mary of Buttermere. Suspicion was at once aroused in every quarter; but for the present the faith of two of his new friends remained unshaken. One was Crump, the Liverpool merchant, the other Nicholson, the chaplain of Loweswater, who had performed the marriage ceremony. It is useless to trace the wretched man's career further. Even his

two friends could not resist the evidence which was soon produced that his name was Hadfield, that he was in no way related to Lord Hopetoun, and that he had a wife living. By signing the draft with a false name he had committed forgery, which was then and for some years after a capital offence, but we may be sure that the good-natured Crump would have taken care that the draft was not forthcoming had it not been for the cruel wrong to Mary of Buttermere.

The five other criminals treated of are Governor Wall, hanged for murder; the Perreau brothers, Ryland the king's engraver, and Fauntleroy, who were all forgers. In each case there is a bibliography of contemporary literature regarding the sufferers which is carefully compiled. It may be well to add in a future edition that some of the sympathy felt for Fauntleroy arose from his being thought to be a member of a French refugee family which came to this country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This story has not only never been proved, but further is probably not true. Long before that time there were Fauntleroys in Hampshire, Cornwall, and Wiltshire. A Bridget Fauntleroy was a nun at Shaftesbury who had a pension at the Dissolution, and John Fauntleroy was an ensign during the Civil War under Sir Marmaduke Roydon, and sent in his claim for a share in the money granted to indigent officers soon after the Restoration.

The Soul of London. By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Rivers.)

THIS volume contains five chapters of discursive impressionistic writing about London: 'From a Distance,' 'Roads into London,' 'Work in London,' 'London at Leisure,' and 'Rest in London.' With reference to the book's title, the author seeks to disarm criticism with an introductory statement to the effect that those who read his table of contents will be inclined to drop a tear of sympathy for one who has been trying—not for a few minutes, but for months—to find a suitable title for "this whole hotch-potch." The reviewer has read not only the table of contents, but the whole volume, and, while unable to offer the sympathetic tear, suggests that 'A Farrago of London' would have been a better title than that chosen; more fitting to what follows, and less pretentious. For the soul of London is precisely what this book overlooks. Some dashing sketches of certain aspects of the great city are to be found here, and several of them are very cleverly executed. But as for London's soul—one fancies Mr. Hueffer is too exotic, not human enough, too much a Londoner, if you will, assuredly too little a man of the world, to depict it. One may find more of that rare essence upon a single page of 'One of our Conquerors' than in the whole of this surface-skimming book. Dickens and Thackeray saw and painted something of London's soul. Even Stevenson, despite the whimsicalness of his method and the consistent foreignness of his point of view, when writing of London, came nearer to its heart a score of times than Mr. Hueffer at his best. The wilfully

prosaic plodder may doubt this, and sniff over the Florizel extravaganzas. The reviewer knows one omnibus conductor who picked up a diamond from the mud in Piccadilly and honestly failed to find an owner for it, though it brought him a little fortune. To the adventurous, London is full of extravagant romance. If the reader would know what the sort of surface impressionism displayed here is like at its best, he may find it in Henley's 'London Voluntaries.'

But the severest critic will not suggest that the author of this little book falls short in his love and admiration of London. It is his understanding and seeing appreciation of it that are at fault. He loves it with a truly cockney devotion, with a jealousy that leads him into an almost ridiculous depreciation of the beautiful country that lies beyond the cab radius, a glorification of the fluent *gamin* of London's streets at the expense of that very much finer figure the countryman. Mr. Hueffer's talk of the "men who mope about fields and hedges" is exoticism of the feeblest sort—rank nonsense, to be candid. And as to his condemnation of what he calls the tea-and-cheese diet of the farm labourer, he should know that this produces rosier-cheeked children than the tea-and-jam diet of the slums. There are few more valuable foods than the cheese to which this good Londoner refers so contemptuously.

The weakness of impressionism—inaccuracy—is a prominent feature of the book. Upon p. 25 we are told that the Londoner is never proud of London, whatever he may think of his wife, his wine, or his back-garden. As a fact the Londoner is very frequently proud of various features of the capital, and especially of its immensity. The reviewer has heard a good Londoner reply to a foreigner's rhapsody upon some tree-decked *Strasse* of his native land, with the scornful assurance that the city it threaded could be put down in London without any one noticing it. Again, London is not at all the city of death, but a city of life and work. The moribund flee from it to obtain the life-giving oxygen of the country. "When a man is tired of life, he is tired of London," says Johnson. In what he has to say about the Thames Embankment Mr. Hueffer ignores the well-known fact that its condition is due to mistakes in the making and the use of rubble in place of a solid foundation. Despite his assertion upon an earlier page that London has no Valhalla, Mr. Hueffer, upon p. 145, falls into the vulgar error of describing Westminster Abbey as our Valhalla. As was pointed out in our review of 'The Roll Call of Westminster Abbey' (June 28th, 1902), it was not until Commonwealth days that Westminster Abbey began to be regarded as a burial-place for men who had earned distinction. Chaucer's place there was probably accorded not on account of his poetry, but because of his connexion with the Court, as Clerk of the Royal Works. The statement that "Paris is not France," and that "England is London," calls for no comment, for it is so obvious a contradiction of fact that we can only suppose it to be intentionally paradoxical. The remark describing London as the gate by which wealth has always entered England is equally incorrect. Has

Mr. Hueffer never read of the merchant adventurers of Bristol? The author seems weak in knowledge of London's early history (p. 49). We have records of London's importance as a mart long before feudalism was thought of. Tacitus tells us it was "very greatly crowded by the concourse of merchants." "Trustification" is not a word that the author should have permitted himself to use. "Glamour" and "glamorous" are both overused here, and Mr. Hueffer's Greek is, to say the least, slovenly (p. 151). His methods are not adequate, his generalizations provoke retort. The gambling spirit in London is not essentially modern. The South Sea Bubble and the railway mania are in themselves sufficient evidence against the conclusion. It is quite incorrect to say that there are no rigid social barriers left in London. There are still men of old family who, whilst fully prepared to be amused by the intellectual in their clubs, will admit no man outside their caste into their domestic circle, even though his recommendations be from Threadneedle Street itself. "Three moves are worse than a fire," is not particularly a London saying, since it came from Benjamin Franklin, and is far less true of London than of many other places. The absence of an index is a serious blemish in this class of book.

Withal—though singularly full of points which are disputable if not inaccurate—Mr. Hueffer's volume has a good deal of cleverness in it, and not a little of the smartness which many readers find interesting. Take the following for example:—

"The children of these countrymen are quite different. The power of generalization has left them altogether, with their town breeding; their conversation is a collection of town topics; their allusions are gathered from the interests of daily papers; they have international nicknames for the food in cheap eating-houses, and for common objects. Thus whiskers become 'Krugers'; slices of German sausage are 'Kaiser's telegrams'; macaroni is called 'A.J.B.', out of a fancied resemblance to the entwined legs of a Prime Minister of a certain epoch. Thus for the Londoner the 'facts' of the daily and weekly press take the place of any broad generalizations upon life."

The best part of the book is that which describes the approaches to London. What the whole of it lacks is mellowness. It is immature and half digested. But there is interest in it, and here and there come really happy touches.

NEW NOVELS.

The Hill. By H. A. Vachell. (Murray.)

THE Hill is Harrow Hill, and the story concerns Harrow boys and masters; and we may say at once that, whatever other merits it has, and they are considerable, it has this strong recommendation—that the author has scrupulously abstained from giving offence by too closely drawn portraits or ill-mannered caricatures. The story itself is interesting and well told. There is a capital description of a thrilling match at Lord's, and also of a "torpid" house-match at "footer," to use one of the comparatively few genuine Harrow abbreviations. In his preface Mr. Vachell expressly says that he has been obliged to select the less common

types of Harrovians to illustrate the curious admixture of "strenuousness and sentiment" (a phrase quoted from Mr. G. W. E. Russell) which animates Harrow life. Now we grant him the strenuousness, gladly. Every Harrow boy has felt its influence, and not a few keep it all their life. But what of the sentiment? Does it exist in any public school as between boy and boy, even in the less common types? Every public-school boy, worth his salt, has a vague feeling of admiration and love for his school, even in the ultra-Philistine stage of his existence between fourteen and eighteen; but would not the average boy sternly reject as abnormal and "bad form" any avowal or demonstration of sentiment beyond an occasional hand on his shoulder, or a walk "up town" arm-in-arm? The horrid loneliness of the first night in the strange house may cause a smothered sob; the last meeting in "Speecher" will probably make the leaving boy choke and turn away with swimming eyes for a moment; but the five years between those two days are so full of keen and vigorous life that there is no time for sentiment. In the light of his preface, we think that Mr. Vachell has accomplished a difficult task very successfully—for few things are more difficult to write than a school story—but public-school men in general and Harrovians in particular must be left to judge for themselves how nearly this story of "the elect" reproduces and illustrates the typical life, and conveys the atmosphere of the old school on the Hill.

Waves of Fate. By Edward Noble. (Blackwood & Sons.)

FOR the novel-reader of discernment the appearance of a second work by the author of that fine story 'The Edge of Circumstance' is an event of considerable interest. Such a reader will open the present volume with a strong sense of pleasurable anticipation, and its first chapter will fill him with disappointment and foreboding. In this opening chapter Mr. Noble is concerned with a literary subject: the writing of the last lines of a novel by a ship captain who is cursed in the possession of an artistic temperament. One of the fixed canons of literature, at all events where young writers are concerned, should insist upon the exclusion of the novelist from among possible characters in story. There can be no sort of question that Mr. Noble is at his best in the description of action and movement, of scenes of stress, of hardship, and of daring. Before going further, however, the reviewer would urge upon every reader the advisability of persevering, even though cast down and disappointed by the opening chapter of this long and interesting volume. The book is a fine and vigorous piece of work, every page of which, with the possible exception of the first two or three, will repay the time the reader spends over it. Regarded as a whole, the story it tells lacks that rounded completeness which one might have expected from so capable a workman. It has not the epic simplicity and strength of the author's first book. It has lapses and inequalities. Its child talk is irritating; its analysis of the artist temperament

inclines to be rambling and shadowy. But these flaws, in the reviewer's opinion, arise simply from inexperience. Mr. Noble has the real thing in him, the stuff of which literature is fashioned. If he will accept a word of well-meant advice, he will avoid the more exotic products of civilization, and continue, as in his first book, to concern himself with matters elemental. There lies his strength, and his gift is too good a one to waste. In the meantime, 'Waves of Fate' stands far above the ruck of new fiction, and should be read.

The Brooding Wild. By Ridgwell Cullum. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. CULLUM describes his novel as "a mountain tragedy," and certainly tragedy is the name for it. He has made the effort to materialize in the Rocky Mountains Titanic elements of love and jealousy and crime, which, if they were successfully handled, would recall Athenian drama. Unfortunately his ambition has outstripped his power of execution, and from unskilful treatment the story loses the interest promised at the outset. It degenerates into something imaginary, on a colossal unhuman scale, and we remain disinterested spectators. Mr. Cullum's work is a conspicuous exemplification of failure through lack of inspiration. He has all the knowledge, one must suppose, and he has all the material. But he lacks the one thing needful—the spirit to blow old embers into flame. How promising was his material may be gathered from this brief statement of it. In the mountain solitudes lived two trappers, brothers of simple nature and in the prime of maturity. For purposes of his own a French half-breed tells them the story of a white squaw who is living among the remote Indians. This fable stimulates the imagination of the brothers, who go in quest of her. The squaw, however, is simulated by another "breed," and both the brothers, falling in love with her, enounce the initiation of the tragedy. But the reader will feel that the trickery is too flimsy to impose upon the men, unsophisticated though they be; and thus an atmosphere of unreality is engendered. There are undoubtedly in the tale tragic elements, which assume formidable dimensions towards the close.

The Jackal. By Coulson Kernahan. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THE hero of Mr. Kernahan's new novel is an Irishman who owns the un-Irish name of Max Rissler, and he delights in references to his nationality. That probably explains his garrulous diversions from the main plot of his narrative, as well as his inconsequence. Frankly, Mr. Rissler, author and amateur detective, is not of much importance as either. His detective adventures are related with spirit and gusto; but we do not believe in them. They are manifestly invented. And when it comes to considering his skill as another Sherlock Holmes, we must simply shake our heads. Through no merit of his own he blunders upon amazing clues, and then botches everything. One gets annoyed with him, and finally tired of him. All the same, the mystery provided for us is

ingenious and unusual. Lady after lady in society disappears, without respect of beauty, wealth, or position. They are not injured, but merely detained, somewhere unknown, by an unknown person and for unknown reasons. That is an excellent start, and Mr. Kernahan manages to interest us in the plot for some time with that "jump off." However, as we proceed we gather doubts, and those doubts gradually accumulate until we become convinced that the author is playing with us. We do not know if that was his intention, but the *dénouement* is so extravagant that he well might be.

Hay Fever. By W. H. and G. C. Pollock. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS really entertaining story can be confidently recommended to any fortunate possessor of high spirits who has a tedious railway journey ahead of him. The ludicrous dilemmas of Mr. Tempest, the middle-aged hero, succeed each other with a rapidity and smoothness which carry the action unflinching forward. The book has all the freshness of a humorous idea worked out and finished in the heat of the moment. Mr. Tempest is a stockbroker of pattern respectability, who is suddenly imbued with a double dose of youthful spirits and indiscretion through a mysterious cure for hay fever. Quick as sneezes is the succession of his extravagances and follies, while the farce is well supported and worked out by subordinate and resourceful characters. A happy conclusion is successfully arranged by the joint authors; and it would be unfair to spoil the fun by further revelations of its details.

The Three Essentials. By Dorothea Gerard. (Hutchinson & Co.)

WE can find no essential note of any kind struck in this story. From beginning to end it fails to interest us, possibly for no other reason than the author's own lack of interest in her characters and the situations presented. This is, at any rate, the suggestion made on the mind of one reader. The grammar and phrasing might have been better; but that would not matter so much if more important qualities were present. If they are, we have not detected them. Yet surely at one time the author could tell a better story in a better manner.

Jim Mortimer, Surgeon. By R. S. Warren Bell. (Newnes.)

JIM MORTIMER is a promising young surgeon and a powerful athlete, whose convivial and pugilistic tastes alienate a rich grandfather, his only surviving relative, and so lead to his accepting a poor practice, made vacant by hooligan violence, in the Blackfriars district. He is also stimulated to industry by having fallen in love with the beautiful and highly refined heroine. By a remarkable coincidence Jim becomes a boarder in the establishment presided over by her parents, who now live in very reduced circumstances near Jim's surgery. Eventually Jim is trapped by hooligans and much damaged, but the catastrophe brings round the lady and the grandfather

to his succour and consolation. Though the author's flight is rather near the ground, he tells a fairly well-constructed story in a lively and graphic style not devoid of rough humour.

RECENT VERSE.

Poems. By T. Sturge Moore. (Duckworth.)—Mr. Moore's brown-paper-clad booklets are already familiar to those whose business or pleasure it is to keep abreast of the current of modern poetry. Here we have all six, beginning with 'The Centaur's Booty,' and ending with 'Theseus, Medea, and other Poems,' collected in a case of the same sober hue. All that glitters is not gold, and more of that true ore of poetry which is more golden than gold lurks within these unpretentious covers than is to be found in many a larger and gaudier volume of verse. This is not the place to discourse on the qualities of Mr. Moore's poetry. At its best—and the best, we think, are the dramatic poems, 'Pan's Prophecy,' 'The Centaur's Booty,' 'The Rout of the Amazons,' in which the Greek myths are revived, not merely retold, and a curious power is shown of realizing those borderland existences, Centaur and Faun and Pan—it is not easy to write of Mr. Moore's poetry without seeming extravagance of praise. In an age of recapitulation, mostly barren, its freshness, strength, and beauty command such admiration as his own youthful Theseus. If any one was ever disposed to fear that the springs of poetry had dried up for us, the children of "an empty day," let him open 'The Rout of the Amazons,' and read the Faun's speech beginning:—

Not far from where that lovely warrior lay,
I sat me down in deep and solemn mood,

and we shall be surprised if his fears are not quickly dispelled.

The Birth of Parsival. By R. C. Trevelyan. (Longmans.)—Mr. Trevelyan's new drama is of more than ordinary merit, and deserves more than a passing notice. His 'Polyphemus,' which was related to the formal tragedy much as the short story is to the novel, was full of promise. The characters were well defined; the clash of conscience with circumstance was sounded unmistakably, the action was inevitable, and over all was thrown that veil of poetic imagination without which the presentment of the realities of legend even must be essentially prose. 'The Birth of Parsival' richly fulfils the promise of the earlier work. Wagner in his 'Parsifal' relates that "the stainless fool" was the son of Gamuret and Herzeleide, that his father was slain before his birth, and that his mother brought him up in "the forest and wild moorlands." A rather different account is given by Mr. Trevelyan. Frimutel, son of Titurel, Keeper of the Holy Grail, Lord of Monsalvat and King of the Grail-Knighthood, is invested by his father, in extreme old age, with his office and power, and informed of the condition attaching thereto—that he shall not marry, except by the express appointment of the Grail. Soon afterwards he goes alone into a distant country in order to assist the king of it to repel a heathen invasion. The action opens on the night of the day on which, by the magic powers of the Grail-sword, this object has been successfully achieved. Frimutel has vanquished the king's enemies, but has himself been vanquished by Love. In the first act Herzeloida, the king's daughter, is with Frimutel in his tent. Like Elsa in 'Lohengrin,' she insists on being told her lover's name. Hearing it, she at once recognizes the greatness of their sin, and urges Frimutel to repent. Punishment is not slow-footed here; for Kundry, who in this version of the story is simply the sibyl-like agent and

interpreter of the Grail, has already arrived to pronounce his doom of dethronement and madness. The action then proceeds without either haste or halt. Madness falls on Frimutel, who kills the king's sons and flies to the forest. A child is born to the Princess, whose shame is discovered by chance, and mother and babe, on the advice of the priest Thaddæus, are exposed in the forest. There they meet Frimutel, who, mad no longer, but still unrepentant, appeals to Herzeloida not to leave him. Kundry, however, joins them, and Herzeloida decides to go with her

Unto that place appointed for thy rest
Where thou in peace and holiness shalt rear
Thy son Parsival, till all thy part
In him at length be without blame accomplished,
And at thy hands the Grail receive him back.

Such in brief outline is the story, the situation at the close suggesting that the present play is but the opening of a trilogy, the second of which should deal with the deaths of Herzeloida, broken-hearted at the departure of her son to seek adventures (so Wagner), and of Frimutel at his son's hands, according to the doom pronounced by Kundry:—

That which from thy rebellion shall be born
If thou destroy not, thee shall it destroy;

and the third with Parsival's own reign as king, and return to the sacred East with the Grail.

The tragic possibilities of the story are made the most of by Mr. Trevelyan, and it would be hard to say whether more praise should be given to the awe-inspiring scene of Frimutel's madness, in which he defies, as it were, the Almighty to single combat, and slays, as he believes, in their sleep two of His angels out of the legions by which he fancies himself beleaguered, or to the character of Herzeloida, who, with a woman's intuitive infallibility, realizes the greatness of their sin and the reasonableness of their punishment, and is torn between a love for Frimutel which never falters, and a love for her child which is strengthened both by the dangers shared with him and by a sense of the greatness of the mission reserved for him by the Grail. The king who stands between the genius of Frimutel and the womanly instinct of Herzeloida as the incarnation of common sense; the faithful waiting-women; the crafty priest, who is too pompous to be inhuman; the shepherds, who, seeking "some wandered goats," find the babe "naked as a worm in the warm sun," and thereby precipitate the tragedy; and last, but not least, Kundry, the "wise woman," ever on the watch

Least zeal's excess make hard my heart,
And parch the springs of human pity there,

are all endowed with life, not, as is so often the case, merely adhesive labels to a certain number of lines. The blank verse is dignified and plastic, monotony being avoided by a very skilful use of pauses, accentual variation, and broken lines. The play is cast in classic mould. There is, however, no formal chorus, but the dialogue is diversified by choric lyrics which are, with two exceptions, rhymeless, and are as successful as the limitations of our language permit, the most notable metrically being the one in which Frimutel, already "fey," welcomes Kundry in triumphant dactylic verses. It is to Mr. Trevelyan's credit that there are no purple patches. We will not, therefore, do him the injustice of quoting from a poem which should be read and studied in its entirety.

The Garden of Francesca. By Henry Cullimore. (Elkin Mathews.)—Some one has remarked that nothing is more alien to the spirit of true poetry than ingenuity. Of this quality there is an abundance in Mr. Cullimore's work, while the knowledge of his subject to be expected from a Professor of the English Language and Literature supplies the requisite technical equipment. It would be strange if Mr. Cullimore, thus furnished,

did not produce creditable verses, and stranger still, perhaps, in the absence of the one thing necessary, if he produced better. The wind of poetry blows where it lists, and seldom or never are we conscious of its vital impulse in these pages. 'Florentius and Decidia,' a short, romantic, narrative poem in rhyming heroics, reveals Mr. Cullimore in his most scholarly and least inspired vein. Of the sonnets, 'La Marquise' and 'Lancelot' are ingenious. The play after which the book is named has some pretty rhetoric in the love scene, but the human interest of it is destroyed by Mr. Cullimore's inability to depict men and women. Paolo and his brother exchange "scores" like schoolboys. Francesca boasts to her husband of her love for Paolo, before she knows that it is returned, while Paolo is made to say:—

To love her is to spite my brother; why
This is the very lady of my dreams;
None other would be half so gracious to me
As one that loving me would work him harm!

At the end Francesca's behaviour is that of a hysterical schoolgirl, making her execution seem a needless and consequently unimpressive barbarity. The best thing in the volume is, we think, the version of "Vivamus, mea Lesbia," which is as fresh as any rendering of that over-translated masterpiece can now be.

Amid the perennial output of more or less mellifluous verse it is by no means unusual to find here and there not only promise, but also a certain measure of performance that rises distinctly above the average tide-mark of metrical expression. It is, so to speak, a lucky-bag into which you dip, finding as a rule dull pebbles or bits of common glass worn smooth by the waves, but occasionally a cornelian, an iridescent shell, or even perhaps a piece of amber. More precious finds are rare indeed, but mere prettiness may have its uses and may sometimes serve as a possible earnest of better things to come. A little volume called *Verses from Maoriland* (George Allen), by Miss Dora Wilcox, would seem, in spite of immaturity and the usual tendency towards experiment in unsuitable forms, to show some promise. That the writer is endowed with real poetic feeling is evident in the opening poem 'Onawe,' which is simple and dignified in treatment, besides displaying an admirable taste in rhythm. The following lyric, 'Suspiria,' also touches a higher level than the remainder of the verses, while giving the impression that in the natural course of development, and with a study of austerer models, the author, whose youthfulness we must needs assume, may do still better work when her muse shall have acquired merit in the shape of experience and a finer sense of selection:—

Clasped in the clinging arms of Death she lies
All robed in white as best befits a bride,
In solemn state amongst her draperies,—
The mirror by her side.

The deadly crystals glitter in the glass,—
The last late roses glimmer on her bed,—
The sunbeams steal between the slats, and pass
To greet her who is dead.

She will not sin, nor suffer, any more,
She heeds no comments from the curious crowd,
She does not hear it buzzing at the door;
Peace wraps her in its shroud.

And I? I have no sighs of vain regret
For dear lost love, for fair hopes vanished,
No passionate tears her poor pale fingers wet
Even now,—when she is dead.

Nay, deeper, deeper than the deepest Hell,
Stranger than life, sadder than friend forgot,
My grief,—who grieves not that I loved too well,
But that I loved her not.

An Autumn Romance, and other Poems. By Alice Maddock. (Elkin Mathews.)—Miss Maddock disarms criticism to a great extent in her preface, where she modestly disclaims any ambition to be classed as a phenomenon, remarking:—

I do but twitter where another sings,
A sparrow—but a sparrow born with wings.

Her twitterings are for the most part inoffensive, but in no way remarkable. Here and there we come across stanzas of merit, and even of music; but Miss Maddock has been unable to resist the wiles of the compound word—both noun and adjective—against which Coleridge so earnestly warned young poets, and we find such expressions as "God-thrill," "wonder-store," "glimpse-seen," and "soul-repose." Nor can the sense of music be adequately developed which is content with lines like:—

Till on the walls her hand, which nought forgets,
Spring pastures paints me, far from city frets.

Withal, we would add that, while in 'Victoria R. and I' there is charm of a simple sort, it is scarcely sufficient to justify the appearance in book form of trifles such as these.

TWO IRISH DICTIONARIES.

An Irish-English Dictionary. By Rev. Patrick S. Dineen. (Irish Texts Society; Nutt.)—The remark of Johnson that "dictionaries are like watches, the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true," may have often occurred to students of Irish as they have used the lexicons hitherto at their disposal. Some have been less tolerant than the old lexicographer, and have spoken with censure of works which have rendered them great service. The Irish-English dictionary hitherto most used is that of Edward O'Reilly, a work full of faults, but also full of useful information, which, with O'Donovan's supplement, has proved a faithful friend to every editor of Irish texts, German as well as English. Edward O'Reilly did not acquire Irish till middle life, but his book is an astonishing feat of literature, far superior to the dictionary of O'Brien which preceded it. The 'Wörterbuch' appended to the 'Irische Texte' of Windisch has a more scientific arrangement than O'Reilly's book, but is of less value as a storehouse of words. The Rev. Patrick Dineen's dictionary, published by the Irish Texts Society, is by far the most useful modern Irish dictionary which has been published, and for method, fullness, and accuracy deserves the highest praise. The preceding dictionary to which it is most indebted is the unprinted manuscript of Peter O'Connell, a schoolmaster of Thomond, who died in 1826, at the age of eighty, and after working at his dictionary for forty years. The original manuscript is in the British Museum. Peter O'Connell received no reward, and earned a bare sustenance during a long life of laborious learning, ending his days upon his brother's farm, and leaving a manuscript full of information, which has been much used by editors of Irish texts, but never printed. Another source is the dictionary, also in manuscript, of Tadhg O'Neachtain, O'Naughton, or Norton, a Dublin schoolmaster who flourished in the reign of George II. The printed dictionaries or glossaries of O'Begley and MacCurtin, of O'Brien, of Thaddeus Connellan, of O'Reilly, and of Coney are the other lexicographic sources. Keating's history and his 'Three Shafts of Death,' Donlevy's 'Irish Catechism,' a few eighteenth and seventeenth century poets, and a few tales such as 'The Tragedy of Clan Uisnech' and 'The Chase of Diarmait and Grainne' are the chief literary sources. They are not so numerous as they might have been, and hence the dictionary must be regarded as a useful work for students, rather than a complete exposition of the Irish language. On the title-page it is described as 'A Thesaurus of the Words, Phrases, and Idioms of the Modern Irish Language: with Explanations in English,' and this promise it fulfils.

There are, of course, a few omissions and a few imperfect definitions. Thus, under *lan*, "the full of," the expression *thug se lan an leabhar*, "he swore," is not given. *Asair* is defined as "litter" and "bedding for cattle," while it is also used for sheaves as laid out for thrashing. Under *feoil*, "meat," should be added *feoil ghort*, "salt meat"; under *fear*, "man," *fear gorm*, "a negro"; under *gaoth*, "wind," *gaoth dearg*, "the east wind"; and under *fiacail*, "tooth," *clár-fhiacail*, "an incisor," and *fiacail phartain*, "a crab's claw," an object often used as a coral for a teething infant. *Darbhdool* is not "a long black chafer," but "a devil's coach-horse" (Staphylinus), that is stamped upon with the exclamation, "Peacaidhe mo sheachtmhaine ort" ("The sins of my week upon thee"), an attempt at the transference of penalty which is supposed to be successful in the unattainable contingency of crushing the insect before it raises its terminal segments. *Realt* is correctly given as "a star," but *Realt-eolaí*, "the polestar," is omitted. *Fóidín mearaidhe* is rendered "a cause of confusion." It is a little sod on which, if a man tread, it turns him wrong, so that he has to walk up and down till the moon rises. If, however, the man turns his coat inside out it does away with the spell. *Muirean*, of which an imperfect description is given, is the Donegal name for the guillemot. *Puca* is a slug (*Limax*) as well as the sprite mentioned by children when they see a flock of rooks on the wing, and call out, "Go mbeiridh an púca ar a gceann deirridh" ("May the púca catch the last one"). The omissions are, however, of slight importance, and very few are to be found in this admirable dictionary, of which, we hope, many successive editions will appear. Mr. Dineen deserves the highest credit for the plan he has followed, and the thoroughness with which he has carried it out.

English-Irish Dictionary. By T. O'Neill Lane. (Dublin, Sealy; London, Nutt.)—The first printed English-Irish dictionary is that of Conchobar O'Beaglaoich and Aodh Buidhe MacCurtin, printed at Paris in 1732. This interesting book gives phrases as well as words, and so many English examples of both unknown to modern use are to be found in its pages, that a knowledge of Irish is essential to interpret much of the English. What modern reader knows what "halsong," or "hall-days," or "tongue-pad" means? But the Irish lexicographer says of the first: "Píoláir, áit ann a gourthar coiriocha ag fághail peannuide agus naire"—the pillory, a place where evildoers are put for punishment and shame—while hall-days are rendered "Laethe cúirte," Court days (i.e., Sessions), and a tongue-pad is "bean cúlóideach"—a scolding woman. This delightful book contains many pleasant sentences illustrative of idioms, which sometimes, in addition, throw light on old uses of words, as in "The age of a man is not so long as the age of a crow" ("Ni bhail aois dhuine comhfhad le haois fionnóige"), where the crow ("fionnóg") is the grey-backed or hooded crow, a bird which in Irish tales often occupies a place elsewhere given to the raven.

About 1815 Thaddeus Connellan, a learned schoolmaster from Sligo, printed an English-Irish dictionary, which was little more than a glossary; and in 1855 Daniel Foley, Professor of Irish in Trinity College, Dublin, a native of Kerry, published an English-Irish dictionary of greater pretensions, but based upon that of Thaddeus Connellan. It is, however, a work of no authority or scholarship, and contains artificial renderings, such as "beagchruinne" (little globe) for microcosm, and "foam-aíum" (sound-name) for onomatopoeia.

Mr. O'Neill Lane's work is a more scholarly production than Foley's. He gives a list of authorities, and acknowledges the help of

several living native scholars, such as Tadhg O'Donnchadha, Prof. J. P. Craig, and the Rev. M. Farragher, of the Isles of Aran. The book is printed in excellent type, English and Irish, and a few proverbs and verses are given in illustration. The genitive case and the gender of nouns are sometimes, but not always, added. A good many names of birds and plants are inserted, but these would be more valuable if the locality or authority for each were supplied. The northern name for the puffin ("albanach") is omitted. It has been suggested that this word, which means Scotchman, is due to the red and blue of the bird's beak, like a Highland tartan; but others maintain that the name recalls the bird's solemn expression and the black gown on its shoulders, which make it look like a Protestant minister; and this seems more probable, as bright-coloured tartans are never seen in Ulster, while if a native, acquainted with much Irish and little English, is asked what "albanach" means he always replies "Protestant." The article on "crow" is unsatisfactory, and the simple word *flach*, "a raven," as well as the form *flach dubh*, "a carrion crow," are omitted. Sometimes well-known modern literary words are omitted, as *sub voce* "Farthing, féidir-lian," where "chionog ruadh" ought to be added, as in the delightful passage in the dedication of the 'Lochrann na gCreadmheach' of Francis O'Molloy to Cardinal Palutius Alterius, "Ni mó sgiling on Righ na an chionog ruadh on mbocht labain" ("Not more is a shilling to a king than a farthing to a poor labourer"). "Comog dearg," the common expression for the temporal artery, is omitted under "artery," and *complese* under "appetite." The crowing of a cock is not mentioned, yet "tá an coileach a glaoch" ("the cock is crowing") is a common phrase. Neither under "moon," nor under "potato" is given the expression *geallach*, for the hard centre in a partially boiled potato. It is very easy in the first edition of a work like this dictionary to point out omissions, and the few we have mentioned detract little from the merit of what may justly be described as the best English-Irish dictionary which has yet appeared.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. JOHN MURRAY publishes *With Russian, Japanese, and Chunchuse*, by Mr. Ernest Brindle, a *Daily Mail* correspondent. The book may be commended, for, although part of it is reprinted from articles, there is a great deal which is of considerable interest and fresh, and mostly, we think, trustworthy, even where the information is unexpected. Mr. Brindle puts the attitude of the Russian towards the Japanese on the day of the outbreak of war (which the author spent at Port Arthur) better than we had seen it stated, describing the "utter inability to appreciate the difference between them and the Chinese, whom he had overawed into a state of abject fear." It seems, from Mr. Brindle's account of "the memorable February 8th," that there was a Japanese official in Port Arthur in uniform all day, taking off his civilian fellow-countrymen to a steamer. This Japanese officer lunched with Admiral Alexieff, the Viceroy. There may be some haziness in the story as to where he was during the night attack by the torpedo boats upon the Russian fleet; but, apparently, his steamer sailed in the afternoon from Port Arthur to Dalny, spent the night at Dalny, and sailed again for Chifu in the morning, meeting the Japanese fleet in the middle of the day on the 9th. On the 8th also the mobilization order had been issued at Port Arthur, and the author states that the Russian fleet was sailing the next morning. These facts all go to increase the amazement

felt by naval men at the fashion in which Russian officers spent the night ashore. It appears that a cruiser was patrolling outside the harbour, and that the Japanese torpedo boats in their attack passed near enough for conversation by megaphone, the Japanese officers answering the hail from the cruiser in perfect Russian. It appears also that Admiral Togo had sailed on the 6th, and that Japanese transports were crossing in considerable numbers to Korea on the 7th. The first rule of navies in such a case is to be "at sea" in the actual, not in the metaphorical sense; and attack was not only to be anticipated, but even, in the circumstances, was certain.

In the chapter on the Anglo-Japanese alliance the author is a little less sure of his ground. After boasting of the reorganization of our defences, in which he includes the military situation at Hong Kong, which has in fact been altered in the opposite sense, Mr. Brindle declares that, if we do not renew the alliance, "Japan will form one with another country." This assertion is frequently made; but it is by no means clear that it will bear investigation. Mr. Brindle suggests Germany and Russia. But Japan wants to get rid of them from the Pacific, not to guarantee them in her neighbourhood. Alliance would mean the latter course, and there is at least a possibility of the former policy being open to Japan. Moreover, it is by no means clear in favour of what policy such alliance could lead the probable parties to agree. Again, Japan can never afford to quarrel with the Power possessing the strongest fleet. Her position in Korea, which is the essential, could never be secure for a moment if she were the ally of Russia and of Germany in a policy directed against Great Britain. The whole matter is evidently chaotic in Mr. Brindle's mind. The policy of our alliance is a different matter. But it is certain that Lord Lansdowne will not be driven into repeating or strengthening the alliance by threats of a transfer of affections. There are a few mistakes which go to show that the author's French is limited. He uses "ménage" for *menu*, and by three times using the word *chansonnette* in an eccentric fashion forces us to tell him that it means a little song, not a little singing-lady. We admit that very recent slang authority may be quoted for a similar word; but in the present case there is confusion with a real word of the French language.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON publish a history of events in China, 1898-1904, by Mr. Michael McCarthy, under the title *The Coming Power*. It is well executed, and only when the author deals with persons and with the future does he reveal the fact that his acquaintance with the subject is superficial. In the historic part he raises a point of some interest. Why did we occupy Wei-hai-Wei? "Lord Salisbury was endeavouring to secure some advantages for this country," we are told. It is certain that no adviser of the Government, naval or commercial, thought the place of value, but it is not certain whether the motive was a childish attempt to "save face," or a wise notion that we should show that we did not acquiesce in the position taken up by Russia and by Germany. That the reasons given at the time were unsound was shown at once by Lord Charles Beresford. The account of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is able, but is so written as to justify the Russian contention that the alliance caused the war. Sir Robert Hart is called an Irishman, and we hear much of his "Irish ancestors." But, surely, though born in Ulster, and not without Ulster blood, he is one of the many great men to be credited to the Jews of the United Kingdom. The title "the deputy" will be read by many as suggesting that there are members of Parliament in Siberia.

English Past and Present. By R. C. Trench. Edited by A. Smythe Palmer. (Routledge.)—These lectures on the English language are in some respects superior to the author's admirable treatise 'On the Study of Words.' Although popular, they are models of scientific method and of freedom from the malign influence of besetting theories. They ought to be studied by all who wish to learn the history and character of the English language, so that their republication is a boon to English scholars, and the volume with Dr. Smythe Palmer's excellent emendations, made necessary by lapse of time and philological progress, ought to prove a good advertisement for the 'New English Dictionary,' that monumental work to the foundation of which the learned archbishop so signally contributed. In one instance at least we think the editor might have called in question a general statement made by his author. In chap. iii. p. 113, we find:—

"It is certain that all languages must, or at least all languages do, in the end perish.....they have their youth, their manhood, their old age, their decrepitude, their final dissolution."

There is no sound reason to expect that English, French, Italian, German, or Russian will perish while the world remains habitable by man, still less that all will perish. The diffusion of literature and education has made literary languages infinitely more stable since the supposed death of Latin. Classical Latin is, of course, dead; but did Latin as a spoken language ever come to a definite end? Did it not rather change gradually, until its identity with its earlier self became unrecognizable? The same questions may be asked as to Sanskrit and Zend. A language only dies upon the extermination of the race which speaks it or the absorption of the race by a more vigorous or more civilized people, as was the case, for example, with the Lombards in Italy and the Celts in Cornwall. Ruskin is credited with the introduction of "ornamentation," and the 'New English Dictionary' leaves this an open question by quoting other authors from 1851 to 1879. To illustrate fluctuation in the use and disuse of words, "unwisdom" is cited as obsolete. This is interesting, as it is now again current. The editor might have told us that "deceivableness" is archaic, and "mature" not in Chaucer, but in 'Chaucer's Dream,' dated about 1500; that "paysan" is not "from *pagensis*," but from "pays," which is from *pagensis*. The Greek words are hardly revised enough, as we note 'Hēos, πολυθεσμος and εὐνοχοεῖ; but the editor has very seldom laid himself open to criticism, and has performed a task which cannot have been light with care, tact, and skill.

Highways and Byways of the South. By Clifton Johnson. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—Mr. Clifton Johnson wandered through many out-of-the-way regions of the Southern States of the North American Union regions, "where life probably has a more picturesque interest than anywhere else in our country," and the heavily bound volume we have just perused contains an account of what he saw and heard. Most of these wanderings were first described in magazine articles, and are now presented to the world in book form. The articles were probably fairly successful in whiling away many a sleepy half-hour, but the more imposing book is disappointing and rather wearisome. The author's rambles began in Florida, were extended through several Southern States, and confined within fields and woodlands, so that little or nothing is said of town life or the activities of centres of population. The "picturesque interest" of the scenes is by no means prominent in the narrative, which, in our judgment, exhibits little that is not sordid, and will make the reader congratulate himself that he was not Mr. Clifton Johnson's travelling companion.

Keen anthropologists may learn from these pages much concerning the characteristics, often unlovely, of negroes and whites, between whom racial antipathy is now strong, and apparently permanent:—

"If anything would make me kill my children, declared one woman, it would be the possibility that niggers might sometime eat at the same table and associate with them as equals."

Students, too, of the decay of language may find some interest in the excruciating and cacophonous idiom used by the men and women Mr. Clifton Johnson met in his travels. But general readers, whether in search of information about the South or of mere entertainment, will find the volume unsatisfying; it is, however, very clearly and distinctly printed and liberally and well illustrated.

The Rhymer's Lexicon. Compiled and edited by Andrew Loring. With an Introduction by George Saintsbury. (Routledge.)—We cannot believe that the obligation of English poetry to rhyming dictionaries has been, or ever will be, great, nor that they can ever come to be regarded seriously as aids to poetry. The inevitable conditions which attend their compilation are, in themselves, unfavourable. The grotesque juxtaposition of words, the all-pervading incongruity, must surely tend to upset the poet's gravity, and quench for a while, at least, the faint fire of inspiration which he essays to kindle.

Let us suppose, for example, that at a time when the divine flame is burning very low—a time which comes to all poets now and again—he turns, as a last hope, to *'The Rhymer's Lexicon'* in search of a rhyme for, let us say, "milk." He is at once confronted with a motley crew of words, including "bilk," "ilk," and "wilk"; or, should he seek a suitable rhyme for "sweetest," he will find, among other helpful suggestions, "beatest," "ill-treast," and "over-eatest." But this cannot be avoided, so long as the book is designed to aid all, without distinction of aim, who make use of rhyme as a means of expression. It is conceivable that separate volumes for serious poets, song-writers, and humorous versifiers might be of more service, though even this we are inclined to doubt. *'The Rhymer's Lexicon,'* which is an excellent specimen of its class, contains an introduction by Prof. Saintsbury, dealing comprehensively with English versification. It is written with some aggressiveness and considerable laxity of style, with, here and there, an inclination to verbiage, as in the following: "The central knot, the crux, the battlefield, the bone of contention—a hundred other phrases may be applied to it"; and, moreover, Prof. Saintsbury seems to us, despite his protestations to the contrary, to attribute to English prosody a rigidity which is foreign to it.

Mr. Loring, in his preface, explains the principle—to wit, the grouping of words according to the accented vowel sound—which he has adopted in compiling his lexicon, and there can be no doubt of the infinite pains that have gone to the making of it. Yet with some of his conclusions it is impossible to agree; as, for instance, that the vowel sound in "Jew" and "new," or in "blue" and "dew," are the same. But these are small matters. It only remains to be said that if indeed there be poets nowadays who rely on such adventitious aids to inspiration, they will probably find what they seek in this book; and after all it is styled *'The Rhymer's Lexicon,'* not *'A Guide to Parnassus.'*

The Trial of Jesus. By Giovanni Rosadi. Translated from the Third Italian Edition. Edited with a Preface by Dr. Emil Reich. (Hutchinson & Co.)—We are not told that Dr. Reich is responsible for the translation, but he is for the preface. The use and abuse of the

preface might well be the subject of a chapter in a new volume of *'Curiosities of Literature';* and whatever be that use, it seems obvious that there should be some connexion between the preface and the book to which it is attached. Dr. Reich's contribution to this volume consists of some general remarks on the need of a *'Life of Christ'* for each generation, strong assertions in regard to Higher Criticism, and a few words on the way in which Signor Rosadi has approached his subject. The strong assertions, however, give the tone to the preface. It appears that "the study of the New Testament has in the last seventy to eighty years fallen into the hands of the so-called 'higher critics,' in whose criticism there is nothing high, and in whose heights there is nothing critical."

Dr. Reich, not satisfied with the achievement of this aphorism, poses as a judge. The higher critics "are philologists, and that alone condemns them as historians generally, and places them absolutely out of court as historians of Christianity." He may, of course, cherish the opinion that it is high time to proclaim that Higher Criticism "has proved an amazing blunder"; but surely prejudice rather than accuracy is responsible for the assertion that the "too numerous German, Dutch, French, and English scholars" have covered themselves with ridicule, "who, with an appearance of systematic precision, have invaded every syllable of the New Testament, and who, after driving out from each dwelling-place of the text whatever spiritual or human element there is in it, solemnly declare that the New Testament is a mere story-book, Christ a myth, and Christianity a fraud."

Higher Criticism, which is a method, and not a system, has suffered at the hands of some who have employed it; but it cannot be injured by those who, through prejudice, wantonly misrepresent it.

Signor Rosadi himself might with advantage indulge in some historic criticism. It is enough to say that he quotes as authentic, but without comment or suggestion, the well-known interpolation into the text of Josephus of the passage regarding the death and resurrection of Christ. The title of Signor Rosadi's book might be *'The Life of Jesus,'* since so much space is given to the incidents of the sacred narrative. These incidents, in the judgment of the author, are recounted in order that there may be a clear understanding of the accusations brought against Jesus. "Every act of the life of Jesus," Signor Rosadi explains, "is noted or omitted according as it may or may not come within the fixed domain of contemporary penal justice." The acts thus chosen are, however, narrated with such diffuseness of explanation and commentary that the reader almost forgets that he is contemplating the trial of Jesus. The same diffuseness is apparent in the treatment of the legal questions involved in the trial of Jesus. Thus, for instance, six pages are devoted to a description of the death of Savonarola in order to find in the varying moods of the Florentines a parallel to the feelings of those Jews who passed from hosannas to cries of "Crucify him!" The conclusion of the author regarding the trial is thus expressed: "Jesus of Nazareth was not condemned, but He was slain. His martyrdom was no miscarriage of justice, it was a murder." Jurists as well as doctors differ. Mr. Taylor Innes in his well-known book, *'The Trial of Jesus Christ,'* says:—

"When Pilate ultimately sent Jesus to the cross, it was as claiming to be a king, and on the original charge of acting *adversus majestatem populi Romani*. The judgment was legal, though the unjust judge did not believe in it."

Readers of Signor Rosadi's volume may not be able to accept his conclusion regarding the trial, or they may be in perplexity, when the legal opinion of Mr. Taylor Innes is before them; but by a perusal of the Italian writer's

book they will obtain a great deal of curious information which, though not always strictly relevant to the subject of the work, is at least interesting.

FOLLOWING closely on the celebrations at Norwich and at Manchester College, Oxford, of the centenary of the birth of Dr. Martineau, appropriately comes the volume *James Martineau, Theologian and Teacher*, by J. Estlin Carpenter (Green). The book necessarily goes over much of the ground already covered by the *'Life,'* in two volumes, by Principal Drummond and Mr. Upton; but it is interesting to have from three of Martineau's former pupils—men who have taught in the College where he himself laboured—an appreciation of his life and thought. There are many letters, both in the body of the work and in foot-notes, and some glimpses into family life, showing the father with his book poised against the sugar-basin, reading Dickens or Scott to his children. The two portraits may be mentioned as giving to those who knew Martineau a pleasing reminder of a singularly sweet and strong personality.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE'S new edition, at half-a-crown, of Tolstoy's *Resurrection*, translated by Louise Maude, is certainly very cheap for the money, for it includes thirty-three striking illustrations by Pasternák. The text represents a complete and final revision.

We are glad to get from Messrs. Blackwood new and cheaper editions of *John Splendid* and *Burton's History of Scotland*, vol. i., both attractive volumes in their different ways.

We have on our table *Joseph Joachim*, by J. A. Fuller-Maitland (Lane),—*The Early Haunts of Oliver Goldsmith*, by J. J. Kelly (Dublin, Sealy, Bryers & Walker),—*The Return of the Jews to England*, being a Chapter in the History of English Law, by H. S. Q. Henriques (Macmillan),—*The Classics and Modern Training*, by S. G. Ashmore (Putnam),—*Italian Architecture*, by J. Wood Brown (Siegle),—*The Battle of Trafalgar*, by Robert Southey, Introductory Note by A. C. Curtis (The Astolat Press),—*Extracts from the Writings of Clement of Alexandria* (Theosophical Publishing Society),—*Arcady in Troy*, by G. B. W. (Boston, U.S., the Merrymount Press),—*Mr. Punch's Diary*, by W. Emanuel (Bradbury & Agnew),—*A Handbook of Freestanding Gymnastics*, by E. Adair Roberts (Sherratt & Hughes),—*Ju-Jitsu*, by Apollo (Office 'Apollo's Magazine'),—*Wild Ducks: how to Rear and Shoot Them*, by Capt. W. C. Oates (Longmans),—*The Ritual of Temperance and State Hygiene*, by H. C. Pattin (Norwich, Goose),—*Character*, by R. W. Emerson (The Astolat Press),—*Lucie and I*, by H. Corkran (Fisher Unwin),—*Mr. Watch, Pawnbroker*, by G. H. R. Dabbs, M.D. (Partridge & Cooper),—*The Sunless City*, by J. E. Preston Muddock (White),—*George Eastmont: Wanderer*, by J. Law (Burns & Oates),—*Catherine Douglas*, by R. Willard (Jarrold),—*Evered Fitzroy*, by E. E. Hill (Drane),—*Out of the Depths*, by Pitt Bonarjee (Thacker),—*Zelia*, by E. B. Bennett (Jarrold),—*The Lodestar*, by S. R. Kennedy (Macmillan),—*A Cheque for Three Thousand*, by A. H. Vesey (Bristol, Arrowsmith),—*The Secret Passage*, by Fergus Hume (J. Long),—*The Spurs of Gold*, by J. B. Morgan and J. R. Freeman (Melrose),—*Mine and Thine*, by F. E. Coates (New York, Houghton & Co.),—*The Haunted Temple, and other Poems*, by E. Doyle (New York, the Knickerbocker Press),—*The Cardinal Archbishop of Granada and the Invincible Armada, 1588, a Spanish Legend*, by Col. Columb (Eyre & Spottiswoode),—*Search Light*, by G. Houston Mowat (Paisley, Gardner),—*Sunday Talks with Girls*, by R. Jacobs (Brown & Langham),—*The Founda-*

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TWO IDENTIFICATIONS IN GRAY'S LETTERS.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks.

GRAY's letter to Dr. Wharton of April 22nd, 1760 (see Mr. Tovey's edition of 'Gray's Letters,' vol. ii. pp. 132-3), contains a story of the bold attempt of "my Lady Fr." to bring about a match between herself and the then

Duke of Cleveland. The identity of this lady seems to have baffled Gray's editors, and Mr. Tovey confesses himself unable to discover who she was. Gray's own reference a little further on to "Lady Fr." as "Sr. Ev. F.'s fine young widow" makes the identification a matter of no great difficulty. "Sr. Ev. F." was Sir Everard Fawkener, Knight, sometime Minister at Constantinople, secretary to William, Duke of Cumberland, and joint Postmaster-General. He was born in 1684, and married in 1747 Harriet, natural daughter of General Churchill. Sir Everard died in 1758, leaving his wife (the "Lady Fr." of Gray's letter) and family in such poor circumstances, that Lady Fawkener considered herself quite justified (as appears from Gray's report of her remarks) in her audacious attempt to secure the Duke of Cleveland as a husband. She was forced, however, to be content with a less aristocratic match, and married in 1765 Thomas Pownall, sometime Governor of Massachusetts.

In the letter of Gray to the Rev. James Brown of July, 1760 (see Mr. Tovey's edition, vol. ii. p. 157), some space is devoted to observations on the wife of the newly appointed Spanish Ambassador (the Count de Fuentes) and her family. In the course of these remarks (according to Mr. Tovey's text) a "Dr. Alren" is mentioned, "whom nobody ever liked," and who had advised the Fuentes family to be "disagreeable." Mitford conjectures that this individual was "the Catholic priest attending on the family." This name, "Dr. Alren," is undoubtedly a misreading for "D'Abreu," who was the predecessor of the Count de Fuentes as Spanish resident in England. It is clear from Gray's letter that D'Abreu had not been popular in England, and had tried to impress upon his successor the advisability of not mixing in English society.

D'Abreu is twice mentioned by Horace Walpole in his 'Letters' (see my edition of the 'Letters,' vol. iii. p. 433; vol. iv. p. 288). At the second reference Walpole speaks of him as "the pert Spanish minister," and relates a smart reply of Pitt to a malicious remark of D'Abreu to the Hessian minister.

HELEN TOYNBEE.

CROMWELL AND IRISH PRISONERS.

Trinity College, Dublin, May 14th, 1905.

In your issue of May 13th Mr. Dennehy cites from Prendergast and from others statements regarding the exportation of a crowd of Irish peasants from Galway to Jamaica by order of the Cromwellian Government. If he will look at S. R. Gardiner's careful history of the period ('History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate'), vol. iv. pp. 112-13 and 218-19, he will see the evidence discussed, and also the lack of evidence that the orders given were ever carried out.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

LAMB'S LETTERS.

6, Pump Court, Temple, May 15th, 1905.

As the law is at present, and as I submit, it is likely to remain, the property in a letter, but not in its contents, passes to the addressee, and in this opinion I am supported by the recorded decisions (Pope v. Curl, 1741; Thompson v. Stanhope, 1774; Granard v. Dunkin, 1809, &c.). So far as I am aware, the same view is taken by all other writers on copyright, including Mr. Scrutton, K.C., and Mr. Macgillivray. Dr. Copinger writes: "The law really is that the copyright in a private letter remains in the writer." This statement is inaccurate. Copyright is the creature of the statute, and, as I have stated on the first page of 'Copyright Law,' there is no copyright in any work before publication, and the rights which authors possess in such works are merely the Common Law incidents of property, and are altogether

independent of the statute (Jefferies v. Boosey, 1854; Lytton v. Devey, 1884).

I should have thought that it was quite clear from the context of the extract which you quoted from my book that by "letter" I meant the material upon which the communication was written, since in the same sentence I stated that the writer of the letter had a right to restrain the publication of its contents. Dr. Copinger's statement that "the property in the copyright is the very foundation of the right to restrain publication" is erroneous. The right exists by virtue of the Common Law, and independently of statute. Again, according to Dr. Copinger, "the property in the paper on which it [the letter] is written is probably in the receiver." He probably means the addressee. It is certainly in the addressee, who may destroy the letter or retain possession of it, even against the writer, if he so please (Oliver v. Oliver).

HENRY A. HINKSON.

'DICTIONARY OF INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.'

May 5th, 1905.

By the courtesy of the Editor of *The Athenæum*, I have been permitted to publish the following list of names of the deceased persons (1-300) who have been provisionally selected for inclusion in the 'Dictionary of Indian Biography,' to be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. in the autumn. This work is intended to contain biographical notices of about 2,000 to 2,500 persons, living or dead, Europeans or natives of India, connected with India since about the year 1750 A.D. Suggestions are invited, and it is hoped that readers of *The Athenæum* will bring any important omissions to my notice. Letters should be addressed to 61, Cornwall Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W.

C. E. BUCKLAND, Editor 'D.I.B.'

Abbott, Augustus, Major-General, 1804-67
 Abbott, Sir Frederick, Major-General, 1805-92
 Abbott, Sir James, General, 1807-96
 Abdul Hak, in the service of the Nizam, 1853-96
 Abdul Latif, Nawab Bahadur, of Calcutta, 1828-93
 Abel, Clarke, Physician and Naturalist, 1780-1826
 Abercromby, Sir John, Lieutenant-General, 1772-1817
 Abercromby, Sir Robert, General, 1740-1827
 Adam, Sir Frederick, Governor of Madras, 2-1853
 Adam, John, Acting Governor-General, 1779-1825
 Adam, Right Hon. William Patrick, Governor of Madras, 1823-31
 Adams, Andrew Leith, Surgeon-Major and Naturalist, 2-1882
 Adams, Rev. James Williams, V.C., Military Chaplain, 1840-1903
 Adams, Sir John Worthington, Major-General, 1764-1837
 Adye, Sir John Miller, General, 1819-1900
 Afghanistan, Abdur Rahman, Amir of, 1844-1901
 Afghanistan, Dost Muhammad Khan, Amir of, 1791-1863
 Aga Ali Shah, head of the Khojas, 2-1885
 Aga Khan, head of the Khojas, 1800-81
 Agnew, Patrick Alexander Vans, killed at Multan, 1822-48
 Agnew, Sir William Fischer, Recorder of Rangoon, 1847-1903
 Ahila Bai, Ruler of Indore, 2-1785
 Ahmad Khan, Sir Syad, of Aligarh, 1817-98
 Ainslie, Whitelaw, Medical Service and Author, 1766-1836
 Airey, Sir James Talbot, General, 1812-98
 Aitchison, Sir Charles Umpherston, Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, 1832-96
 Aitken, Robert Hope Moncreiff, V.C., Colonel, 2-1887
 Aiyar, Sir K. Sheshadri, Dewan of Mysore, 1845-1901
 Aiyar, Sir Tiruvur Mutuswamy, Judge of the High Court, Madras, 1832-95
 Ajudhya Nath Pandit, of Allahabad, 1840-92
 Akbar Khan, son of the Amir Dost Muhammad, 2-1849
 Alexander, Sir James, General, 2-
 Alexander, Sir James Edward, General, 1803-85
 Aliverty Khan, Nawab Nazim of Bengal, 1676-2-1756
 Allardice, Alexander, Journalist and Novelist, 1841-96
 Allen, Sir George William, 1831-1900
 Alms, James, Naval Officer, 1728-91
 Amherst, William Pitt, first Earl, Governor-General, 1773-1857
 Amir Ali Khan, Nawab Bahadur, of Calcutta, 1810-79
 Amir Khan, leader of the Pindaris, 2-1834
 Amir Khan, Wahabi leader, 1790-2-after 1877
 Amos, Andrew, Legal Member of Council, 1791-1890
 Anderson, Sir George William, Acting Governor of Bombay, 1791-1857
 Anderson, Sir Henry Lacon, Bombay Civil Service, 1807-79
 Anderson, James, Medical Service, Madras, 2-1809
 Anderson, John, Civil Service, Prince of Wales's Island, 1795-1845
 Anderson, Rev. John, Missionary, Educationist, Madras, 1805-55
 Anderson, John, M.D., Scientist, 1832-1900
 Anderson, Thomas, Botanist, 1832-70
 Andrew, Sir William Patrick, Promoter of Railways, 1807-87

Anquetil, Thomas John, Brigadier-General, 1781-1842
 Anquetil du Perron, Abraham Hyacinthe, Orientalist, 1731-1805
 Anson, Hon. Augustus Henry Archibald, V.C., 1835-77
 Anson, Hon. George, Commander-in-Chief in India, 1797-1857
 Anstey, Thomas Chisholm, Barrister-at-Law, 1816-73
 Anstruther, Sir Alexander, Recorder of Bombay, 1769-1819
 Anstruther, Sir John, Chief Justice of Bengal, 1753-1811
 Appa Sahib, Raja of Nagpur, 2-1840
 Arbuthnot, Sir Charles George, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 1824-99
 Arbuthnot, William Urquhart, Member of the Council of India, 1807-74
 Arcot, Azim Jah, Prince of, 1800-74
 Arcot, Sir Muhammad Munawwur Ali, Prince of, 1856-1903
 Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke of, Secretary of State for India, 1823-1900
 Arnold, Sir Edwin, Poet and Journalist, 1832-1904
 Arnold, William Delafield, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, 1828-59
 Arnould, Sir Joseph, Judge, Bombay, 1814-86
 Arthur, Sir George, Baronet, Governor of Bombay, 1784-1851
 Ashburnham, Hon. Thomas, General, 2-1872
 Asman Jah, Nawab Sir, Prime Minister, Hyderabad, 1839-1898
 Astell, Henry Godfrey, Indian Civil Service, 1816-1903
 Astell, William, Chairman of Directors E. I. Co., 1774-1847
 Atkinson, Edwin Felix Thomas, Indian Civil Service, 2-1890
 Atkinson, James, Medical Service, Oriental Scholar, 1780-1852
 Auchmuty, Sir Samuel, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 1756-1822
 Auckland, George Eden, Earl of, Governor-General, 1784-1849
 Austen, Charles John, Naval Commander-in-Chief, India, 1771-1853
 Austen, Sir Francis William, Admiral, 1774-1845
 Austin, Dr. Charles Sumner, Journalist, 1837-1903
 Awdry, Sir John Wither, Chief Justice, Bombay, 1795-1878
 Aylmer, Hon. Rose Whitworth, 1779-1800
 Baden-Powell, Baden Henry, Indian Civilian, Author, 1841-1901
 Badger, Rev. George Percy, Indian Chaplain, Author, 1815-88
 Bailey, Rev. Benjamin, Missionary, Linguist, Botanist, 1791-1871
 Baillie, John, Colonel, Professor and Political, 2-1833
 Baird, Sir David, Baronet, General, 1757-1829
 Baker, Sir Thomas Durand, General, 1837-93
 Baker, Sir William Erskine, Colonel, Council of India, 1808-81
 Balfour, Edward Green, Surgeon-General, Madras, Author, 1813-89
 Balfour, Francis, Medical Service, Author, before 1769-after 1807
 Balfour, Sir George, General, Military Financier, 1809-94
 Ball, George, Colonel, Adjutant-General, Bengal, 1761-1811
 Ball, Valentine, Doctor, Geologist, 2-1895
 Balla, John Archibald, Lieutenant-General, Mint Master, Bombay, 1829-80
 Bandula, Mengyee Maha, Burmese General, 2-1825
 Banerjee, Durgapati, Rai Bahadur, Bengal Provincial Service, 1838-1903
 Banerji, Rev. Krishna Mohan, Professor, Linguist, and Author, 1813-85
 Banks, John Sherbrooke, Major, Chief Commissioner in Oudh, 1811-57
 Bannatyne, James R., Orientalist and Librarian, 1813-64
 Barker, Sir George Robert, Brigadier-General, 1817-61
 Barker, Sir Robert, Commander-in-Chief, Bengal, 1729-89
 Barlow, Sir George Hillaro, Baronet, Governor of Madras, 1762-1847
 Barnard, Sir Henry William, Commander-in-Chief in India, 1799-1857
 Barnes, Sir Edward, Commander-in-Chief in India, 1773-1838
 Baroda, Malhar Rao, Maharaja Gaekwar of, 2-1882
 Barrow, Lousada, Major-General, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, 2-1877
 Bartolomeo, Fra Paolino de San, Vicar-General, Malabar Coast, 1748-1806
 Barwell, Richard, Member of Supreme Council, 1741-1804
 Basevi, James Palladis, Captain, Scientific Investigator, 2-1871
 Bateman-Champain, Sir John Underwood, Colonel, Director Indo-European Telegraphs, 1835-87
 Bayley, Sir Edward Clive, Member of Supreme Council, 1821-84
 Bayley, William Butterworth, Acting Governor-General, 1782-1880
 Beadon, Sir Cecil, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1816-80
 Beames, John, Indian Civilian and Philologist, 1837-1902
 Beatson, George Steward, Surgeon-General in India, 2-1874
 Beatson, William Ferguson, General, 1804-72
 Beecher, Sir Arthur Mitford, Quarter-Master-General in India, 1816-87
 Becher, John Reid, General, Commissioner in the Punjab, 1819-84
 Beck, Theodore, Principal of the Aligarh College, 1859-89
 Beckwith, Sir Thomas Sydney, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 1772-1831
 Bell, Andrew, Educationist, 1753-1832
 Bell, Thomas Evans, Major, Political Writer, 1825-87
 Bellew, Henry Walter, Surgeon-General, Linguist, 1834-92
 Bellew, Rev. John Chippindall Montesquieu, Preacher and Lecturer, 1823-74
 Benares, Chait Singh, Raja of, 2-1810
 Benares, Sir Ishri Persad Narayan Singh, Maharaja of, 1822-89
 Benfey, Theodor, Professor, Oriental Linguist, 1809-81
 Benfield, Paul, Indian Civil Service, 2-1810
 Bengali, Sorabji Shapurji, Reformer and Philanthropist, Bombay, 1831-93
 Bentinck, Lord William Cavendish, Governor-General, 1774-1839

Beresford, Lord William Leslie de la Poer, Colonel, V.C., 1874-1900
 Bernadotte, John Baptiste Julius, King of Sweden and Norway, 1764-1844
 Bernard, Sir Charles Edward, Chief Commissioner of Burma, 1837-1901
 Best, —, Captain, Madras Engineers, 2-1851
 Bethune, Sir Henry Lindsay, Baronet, Madras Artillery, Persia, 1787-1851
 Bethune, John Elliot Drinkwater, Member of Supreme Council, 1801-51
 Bhau Daji, Medical Practitioner, Sheriff of Bombay, 1821-74
 Bhide Gopalrao Hari, Social Reformer, Bombay, 1843-96
 Bhonsla, Raghoji, II., Raja of Berar, 2-1816
 Bhonsla, Raghoji, III., Raja of Berar, 1808-53
 Bhopal, Nawab Shah Jehan, Begam of, 1838-1901
 Bhopal, Nawab Sikandar, Begam of, 1816-68
 Bicknell, Herman, Doctor, Traveller, Linguist, 1830-75
 Biddulph, Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel, General, 1825-1904
 Bigandet, Right Rev. Paul Ambrose, Bishop, 1811-94
 Birch, Sir Richard James Holwell, Lieutenant-General, 1803-75
 Bird, Louis Saunders, Lieutenant-General, 1792-1874
 Bird, Robert Mertins, Indian Civil Service, 1788-1853
 Bird, William Wilberforce, Acting Governor-General, 2-1857
 Bittleson, Sir Adam, Judge, Madras High Court, 1817-92
 Blackburne, Sir William, Major-General, Political, 1764-1839
 Blacker, Valentine, Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Historian, 1778-1823
 Blacklock, Ambrose, Medical Service, Madras, 1816-73
 Blackwood, Sir Henry, Baronet, Naval Commander-in-Chief, India, 1770-1832
 Blair, James, General, V.C., 1828-1905
 Blair, Sir Robert, Lieutenant-General, 2-
 Blane, Thomas, Doctor, Sheriff of Bombay, 1823-1903
 Blanford, Henry Francis, Professor, Meteorologist, 1834-93
 Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna, Traveller, Theosophist, Author, 1831-91
 Blochmann, Henry Ferdinand, Professor, Linguist, 1833-78
 Blosset, Sir Robert Henry, Chief Justice, Bengal, 1776-1823
 Blunt, Sir Charles William, Baronet, 1731-1802
 Blyth, Edward, Zoologist, Ornithologist, 1810-73
 Boden, Joseph, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Army, 2-1811
 Bogle, Sir Archibald, Major-General, Commissioner, Burma, 1805-70
 Bogle, George, Leader of Embassy to Tibet, 1746-81
 Bohtlingk, Othon von, Linguist, 1815-1904
 Bolts, William, of E.I.Co.'s Civil Service, 1740-2-1808
 Bopp, Francis, Professor and Linguist, 1791-1867
 Borton, Sir Arthur, General, 1814-93
 Boscawen, Hon. Edward, Naval Commander-in-Chief, India, 1711-61
 Bouchier, Sir George, Major-General, 1822-98
 Bourdillon, James Dewar, Madras Civil Service, 1811-83
 Boyd, Hugh, Journalist, Madras, 1746-94
 Braddon, Sir Edward, Civil Officer in India, Author, 1829-1904
 Bradford, Sir Thomas, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 1777-1853
 Brasyer, Jeremiah, Colonel, commanded Sikh regiment, 1812-97
 Breckinridge, James Wilkinson, Indian Civil Service, Madras, 1830-72
 Briggs, John, Major-General, Author, 1785-1875
 Bright, Sir Robert Onesiphorus, Lieutenant-General, 1823-1896
 Brind, Sir James, General, 1808-88
 Broadfoot, George, Major, Agent to the Governor-General, 1807-45
 Brockhaus, Herman, Professor and Linguist, 1806-77
 Brooke, Sir George, General, 1793-1832
 Brooke, Sir James, Raja of Sarawak, 1803-68
 Brooke, John Cheape, General, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, 1818-99
 Brooke, Robert, in the E.I.Co.'s Bengal Army, 1746-2-1802
 Broughton, Thomas Duer, Colonel and Author, 1778-1835
 Broughton de Gyfford, John Cam Hobhouse, Baron, 1786-1869
 Brown, Charles Philip, Indian Civil Service, Madras, Linguist, 1798-1884
 Brown, Rev. David, Chaplain, Bengal, 1763-1812
 Brown, Sir John Campbell, Surgeon-General, 1812-60
 Browne, Sir James, General, Chief Commissioner, British Beluchistan, 1837-96
 Browne, Sir Samuel, General, 1824-1901
 Browne, Sir Thomas Gore, Indian Army, 1807-87
 Bruce, Sir Henry Le Geyt, Lieutenant-General, 1824-99
 Bruce, John, Historiographer of the E.I.Co., 1745-1826
 Brutton, Nicholas, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1780-1843
 Bryant, Sir Jeremiah, Major-General, 2-1845
 Brydges, Sir Harford Jones, Baronet, Envoy to Persia, 1764-1847
 Brydon, William, E.I.Co.'s Medical Service, 1811-73
 Buchanan, Rev. Dr. Claudius, Chaplain, Professor, Author, 1766-1815
 Buchanan-Hamilton, Francis, Doctor, Author, 1762-1829
 Buckingham, James Silk, Journalist, Traveller, Author, 1786-1855
 Buckingham and Chandos, Richard Plantagenet Campbell, third Duke of, Governor of Madras, 1823-89
 Buckinghamshire, Robert Hobart, fourth Earl of, Governor of Madras, 1790-1816
 Buckland, Charles Thomas, Indian Civil Service, Bengal, 1824-94
 Bühler, Johann Georg, Professor and Linguist, 1837-98
 Buist, George, Journalist, Scientific Writer, 1805-60
 Burdwan, Mahtab Chand Rai, Maharaja Adhiraj Bahadur of, 1820-1879
 Burke, William Augustus, Inspector-General of Hospitals, 1769-1837
 Burton, Philip Bowles, Bengal Artillery, 1803-29
 Burnell, Arthur Coke, Indian Civil Service, Madras, Linguist and Author, 1840-82
 Burnes, Sir Alexander, Traveller and Political Agent at Kabul, 1805-41
 Burnes, James, Doctor and Author, 1801-62
 Burney, Henry, Captain, Resident at Ava, 2-1845
 Burnout, Eugene, Professor and Linguist, 1801-52
 Burrell, Littelton, Major-General, 1753-1827

Burton, Sir Richard Francis, Traveller, Linguist, Author, 1821-90
 Bussy-Castelnau, Charles Joseph Patissier, Marquis de, 1718-85
 Butler, Thomas Adair, Major, V.C., 1835-1901
 Cadell, Jessie, Authoress, 1844-84
 Cadell, Sir Robert, General, 1825-97
 Caillaud, John, Brigadier-General, 1724-1812
 Caird, Sir James, Authority on Agriculture, 1816-92
 Caldwell, Sir Alexander, Major-General, 1763-1839
 Caldwell, Sir James Lillyman, General, 1770-1863
 Caldwell, the Right Rev. Robert, Bishop of Tinnivelly, 1814-91
 Call, Sir John, Baronet, Member of Council, Madras, 1732-1801
 Calcott, Maria, Lady, Authoress, 1785-1842
 Cama, Pestonji Hormusji, Merchant, Philanthropist, 1850-93
 Camac, Jacob, Bengal Infantry, ?-?
 Cameron, Charles Hay, Member of Supreme Council, 1795-1880
 Cameron, George Powlett, Political and Author, 1808-82
 Cameron, John Alexander, Journalist and Correspondent, ?-1885
 Campbell, Sir Archibald, Baronet, Commander in Burmese War, 1769-1843
 Campbell, Charles Hay, Major and Author, ?-1832
 Campbell, Sir Colin, Major-General, 1776-1847
 Campbell, Donald, Traveller and Author, 1751-1804
 Campbell, Sir Edward Fitzgerald, Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1822-82
 Campbell, Sir George, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1824-92
 Campbell, Sir James Macnabb, Indian Civil Service, Bombay, 1817-1903
 Campbell, John, Lieutenant-Colonel, Defender of Mangalore, 1753-84
 Campbell, Sir John, Major-General, 1802-78
 Canning, Charles John, Earl, Viceroy and Governor-General, 1812-62
 Canning, Charlotte Elizabeth, Countess, 1817-61
 Capel, Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen, Naval Commander-in-Chief, India, 1776-1853
 Capon, Sir David, General, 1793-1869
 Carey, Eustace, Missionary, 1791-1855
 Carey, Felix, Missionary, 1782-1822
 Carey, Mary, Survivor of the Black Hole, 1741-1801
 Carey, Rev. Dr. William Carey, Missionary, 1761-1834
 Carmichael, David Fremantle, Member of Council, Madras, 1830-1903
 Carnac, John, Member of Council, Bombay, 1716-1800
 Carnatic, Azim-ud-Daula, Nawab of the, 1775-1819
 Carnatic, Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus, last Nawab of the, 1824-55
 Carnatic, Muhammad Ali Khan, Walajah, Nawab of the, 1717-95
 Carnatic, Umdat-ul-Umara, Nawab of the, 1748-1801
 Carpenter, Mary, Philanthropic Reformer, 1807-77
 Carrington, Sir Codrington Edmund, Barrister, Calcutta, 1769-1849
 Cartier, John, Governor of Bengal, 1733-1802
 Casement, Sir William, Member of the Supreme Council, 1780-1844
 Cassels, Andrew, Member of Council of India, 1812-86
 Cautley, Sir Proby Thomas, Colonel, Member of Council of India, 1802-71
 Cavagnari, Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon, Resident at Kabul, 1841-79
 Cavenagh, Sir Orfeur, General, 1821-91
 Chalmers, Sir John M., Major-General, 1756-1818
 Chamberlain, Sir Crawford Trotter, General, 1821-1902
 Chamberlain, Sir Neville Bowles, Field-Marshal, 1820-1902
 Chambers, Sir Robert, Chief Justice, Bengal, 1737-1803
 Chamier, Henry, Member of Council, Madras, 1795-1867
 Champion, Alexander, Commander-in-Chief, Bengal, ?-?
 Chanda Sahib, proclaimed Nawab of the Carnatic, ?-1752
 Chandu Lal, Maharaja, Minister at Hyderabad, 1766-1845
 Chastonay, Henry, Bengal Civil Service, 1794-1822
 Chatterji, Bankim Chandra, Indian Novelist, 1838-94
 Chavasse, William, of the E.L.Co.'s Service, 1785-1814
 Cheape, Sir John, General, 1792-1875
 Chelmsford, Frederick Augustus Thesiger, second Baron, General, 1827-1905
 Cherry, George Frederick, Bengal Civil Service, 1761-99
 Chesney, Sir George Tomkyns, Member of the Supreme Council, 1830-95
 Chinnery, George, Artist, 1766 ?-1852
 Christie, John, Major-General, 1805-69
 Christie, S. T., Lieutenant-General, ?-1876
 Churchill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer, Secretary of State for India, 1849-1894
 Clapperton, Andrew Balfour, Captain, Master-Attendant, 1794-1847
 Clare, John Fitzgibbon, second Earl of, 1792-1851
 Clarke, Sir Alured, Field-Marshal, 1745 ?-1832
 Clarke, Sir Andrew, Lieutenant-General, Member of the Supreme Council, 1824-1902
 Clarke, Trevelyan, General, 1764-1858
 Clark-Kennedy, John, Major-General, 1817-67
 Clavering, Sir John, Member of the Supreme Council, 1722-77
 Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke, Inspector-General of Forests, 1820-95
 Clerk, Sir George Russell, Governor of Bombay, 1800-89
 Cleveland, Augustus, Bengal Civil Service, 1755-84
 Clinton, Charles Henry Rolle Trefusis, twentieth Baron, Under-Secretary of State for India, 1851-1904
 Clive, Robert, Baron, Governor of Bengal, 1725-74
 Close, Sir Barry, Baronet, Political, 1756-1813
 Clyde, Colin Campbell, Baron, Field-Marshal, 1792-1863
 Cockburn, Sir William, Baronet, Lieutenant-General, 1768-1835
 Cocks, Arthur Herbert, Indian Civil Service, 1819-81

AN UNKNOWN EDITION OF THEOPHRASTUS.

Burghfield, Mortimer, R.S.O., May 8th, 1905.

DR. GALE, Dean of York, included Theophrastus in his 'Opuscula Mythologica, Physica et Ethica, Græce et Latine.'

In the Amsterdam edition of 1688 he gives the texts which he had consulted and collated with a MS. in Trinity College, Cambridge. The editions enumerated are Camotiana, Cassauboniana, Oporiniana, Oxoniensis, Stephanica, and Sylburgiana. Might not the Oxoniensis be the edition of 1604? Unfortunately the notes do not help, for the Oxoniensis does not seem to be once mentioned as giving a variant reading. It is possible that Duport's 'Prælectiones' (1712) may contain a mention of the edition, but I have no opportunity of consulting it.

W. C. F. ANDERSON.

A NEW YORK LIBRARY.

THE report of the New York Society Library, which has just reached us, contains several interesting features. The library was founded in 1754, but has moved with the times, being, indeed, one of the most successful and enterprising institutions of the kind existing. During the year ending March, 1905, 23,188 persons used the library, of whom 8,253 were men. So women in the "first families," which it is the pride of the library to serve, read far more than men. Messengers carried 21,625 books without any charge for delivery, and visited 6,892 houses; 30,488 books were drawn altogether. The library has made a practice of circulating volumes which other institutions class as reference books, not permitting their removal. Entire freedom of access is allowed to books in the buildings, but no loss is reported in consequence. Orders are executed by telephone or letter, so that those who cannot attend personally are not debarred from getting books. As to the books most read it is noted:—

"There is a general impression current that there is a rage for new books, and that a book several weeks old is not worth reading, and the reports of most public libraries show that their circulation has been curtailed seriously by ephemeral concerns, which advertise to furnish new books only; but the experience of the Society Library has shown that old authors are not neglected, if provided in new editions, with the best paper and type procurable. New editions of Trollope, Scott, Dickens, Richardson, Thackeray, and Disraeli, purchased within a few years, have been called for nearly as often as the 'best sellers' in fiction."

This is pleasant hearing, for certainly herculean efforts are made to push the modern novel in America, and the "three-month immortals" are so wildly praised that one might take them all for classics. Two names in this list are of special interest—Trollope and Richardson. The former, though his work is commonly dismissed as machine-made, is having a revival in England too, for his books are being reissued by more than one publisher, and they show certain characteristic and lost aspects of English life more closely than any other author. The call for Richardson is gratifying, but surprising, in New York, for he is one of the longest of writers, and achieves his effect by a seemingly infinite amount of leisurely triviality which all works up to his purpose. But you have to read a dozen pages instead of one epigram. "Long, still books," Tennyson called Richardson's, yet New York society has time to read them, though it is fortunate that, being old books, they can be kept for three weeks instead of one without fines for extra time. One cannot imagine a decently occupied person making enough leisure in a week to enjoy that long-drawn-out, but most genuine tragedy 'Clarissa.'

We are sorry to notice the recent death of Mr. Charles B. Curtis, the chairman of the library, who had been a member of the board since 1892, and paid special attention to securing art books. Volumes of this sort are placed in the Green Alcoves, and were consulted in the past year by 307 men and 453 women, the latter in this special line, it will be noticed, not so far outnumbering the rival sex as in general read-

ing. Recent accessions include seventy-eight volumes on Egyptology, presented through the sons of the late President Henry Morton, who, it is said, selected this library because it exercises a more liberal policy in the circulation of its books than other institutions. The library is in a flourishing condition, though it does not, it appears, advertise in the daily papers. The liberality it shows seems in no way misplaced, and it has the satisfaction of boasting both traditions and modern enlightenment. Long may it flourish, or, if we may quote Horace of an eighteenth-century institution, may it resemble the older books which its readers still favour in an age of "hustle," "et hunc in annum vivat et plures."

SALE.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the library of the late Mr. C. C. Massey and other properties, the following being some of the chief prices realized: Ackermann's Microcosm of London, 3 vols., old morocco, 21l. The Kelmscott Press Chaucer, 45l. The Wallace Collection, by Émile Molinier, 2 vols., 16l. 5s. French Historical Memoirs, complete set, 50 vols, 12l. Howell's State Trials, 32 vols., 10l. 2s. 6d. Chetham Society's Publications, first series, 116 vols., 10l. Knox's Liturgie, Aberdene, E. Raban, 1633, 9l. Illustrated Library Edition of Dickens, 30 vols., 13l. The copy of Thackeray's Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo, mentioned in our issue of April 29th, realized 17l. 10s.

Literary Gossip.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for June the approach of middle age is the main theme of the series 'From a College Window.' Two subjects of timely interest are 'Special Police Courts for Children,' by the wife of Canon Barnett, and 'Some Causes of the Japanese Victories,' by Mr. F. H. E. Cunliffe; while Miss Blanche Lascelles contributes a poem on our Eastern allies, under the title of 'The Brotherhood of Valour.' 'A Glimpse of the Exiled Stewarts,' by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, is based upon an unpublished letter of Fanny Burney's "Daddy Crisp." 'A Few Characters in a Workhouse Ward' is an anonymous study of human nature. Mr. G. A. B. Dewar discusses 'Wild Animals as Parents'; while, in 'Gastronomic Divagations,' Mr. A. I. Shand writes from the twofold point of view of the sportsman and the epicure.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish in the autumn a translation, by the Misses Casey, of 'Streifzüge an der Riviera,' by Prof. Strasburger, of Bonn. The book is an account of the author's impressions of the Riviera during spring trips made in the course of ten years. It is especially concerned with the botany of the region, and deals to some extent with classical references to the plants which are a striking feature of the landscapes of Italy and Provence.

THE life of Sir William Harcourt, by Mr. Harcourt, M.P., to which the daily newspapers have alluded, like that of Lord Randolph Churchill by Mr. Churchill, M.P., though certain to appear some day, is not likely to make rapid progress. The bulk of the papers to be dealt with in each case is considerable, and much time will of necessity be needed.

THE Senate of the University of Cambridge has now passed the necessary Resolutions for the foundation of the Leslie Stephen Lectureship in the University, the endow-

ment of which has been subscribed by the late Sir Leslie Stephen's friends. The main regulations adopted by the Senate provide that the lecturer be appointed biennially by the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity Hall, the Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Regius Professor of Modern History; that the first appointment be made in Michaelmas Term, 1906; that the lecturer deliver one lecture in the Senate House, or some other University building, or Trinity Hall; and that it be on some literary subject, "including therein criticism, biography, and ethics."

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S sale on June 1st and two following days will include the nautical library, with his log-books, of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., some interesting autograph letters of Garrick, and some important Americana. A recently discovered portrait of Thackeray, done about 1840, by L. Poyet, and reproduced in the Dent edition of 'The Roundabout Papers,' is among the miscellaneous lots of interest. There are also a very fine perfect and clean copy of the Countess of Pembroke's translation of 'The Tragedie of Antonie,' 1595, of excessive rarity; and some valuable illuminated manuscripts, notably a book of Hours, circa 1489, with twenty-two full-size richly painted and illuminated miniatures, and two miniature paintings of the Nativity and the Crucifixion, executed *en grisaille*, which recall Simon Bening, the Bruges miniaturist, who died in 1561.

IN *Chambers's Journal* for June, besides the usual instalments of fiction, there will be an account of 'An Old-World Scottish Service Member,' by the Rev. Canon Tetley, based upon extracts from the diaries of Sir Andrew Leith-Hay, M.P. for the Elgin Burghs. In 'The Rural Exodus' the Rev. Reginald A. Gatty gives examples and anecdotes of the condition of rural England as seen in and around Rotherham. An article on 'The Railway Bookstall' traces the rise and development of the bookstall system under Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, Messrs. John Menzies & Co. in Scotland, and Messrs. Edson in Ireland. Mr. John B. Drayton presents some curious 'Experiences on Juries and in Law Courts.' In 'An Atlantic Oasis' the Bermudas are described. 'An Island Prison in the Forth' gives the story of the Bass Rock; while other articles are 'A Lady Tramp in India,' by Miss Margaret Innes Pollock, and 'Notes on Memory,' by J. Coter, M.D.

IN *Temple Bar* for June Mr. Michael Barrington discusses 'The Philosophy of Aubrey de Vere,' and Mr. Benjamin Taylor 'The Housing Question.' Mrs. Choate Prince writes on 'Rooms that I have Loved' in her American homes; and Miss D. M. Jones, in 'A Saint at the Court of Charles II.,' gives a sketch of Margaret Godolphin and her friendship for John Evelyn.

By permission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Saviour's Cathedral, Southwark, the window designed and made by Mr. John La Farge, of New York, and presented to the cathedral by the American Ambassador as a memorial of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, will be unveiled by the Ambassador and dedicated next Monday.

THE Librarian of Congress, in accordance with the suggestion in the recent report of the Senate Committee on Patents, is about to call a conference of those interested in copyright revision. The views thus obtained will be utilized in drafting a revised code of copyright law, which is much desired by other nations. The United States still holds aloof from the Berne Convention.

THE Royal Society of Canada is holding its meetings in Ottawa between May 22nd and 25th. Mr. Benjamin Shutte will deliver the Presidential address on the subject of the 'Transfer of Canada to England, 1760-3,' and the Hon. Sydney Fisher, M.P., will lecture on 'Our Western Neighbour, Japan.' An evening is to be devoted to 'The Songs of the Voyageurs on the Lakes and Rivers of Canada in Early Days,' while Abbé Camille Roy, in the French Literature Section, will submit a paper on 'Our Literature from 1800 to 1830.' Under English literature, one of the papers by Mr. R. C. Archibald will contain a 'Bibliography of the Life and Works of Simon Newcomb.'

MR. J. A. REID writes:—

"In your notice of the selection of letters entitled 'Do We Believe?' your reviewer writes: 'The better scientific agnostics did not intervene in this popular correspondence, so that it is not fair to compare the utterances of a trained thinker like the Dean of Westminster with most of those who wrote on the side of unbelief or doubt.' May I say that your reviewer's comment is hardly true? for I noticed that Mr. Edward Clodd wrote a temperately worded letter from the scientific agnostic point of view (his letter was not republished), and doubtless others intervened whose letters were not published. The question cannot be shirked much longer by public men."

We are glad to publish our correspondent's letter. No creed worth believing needs to be protected by the suppression of attack against it.

MANY influential members of the press have suggested that advantage should be taken of the Diamond Jubilee of 'The Newspaper Press Directory' to recognize Mr. Walter Wellman's services, not only in connexion with the invaluable 'Directory,' but also on the many occasions in which his unique knowledge of matters connected with the newspaper world has been readily and freely communicated. To carry out the object, a meeting is to be held of those who wish to co-operate at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday next at three o'clock.

SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL will preside at the anniversary festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, to be held at De Keyser's Royal Hotel on Tuesday evening, October 24th.

A COMMITTEE of leading men in Düsseldorf, the native place of Heine, intend to raise a national memorial to him, said to be the first in Germany, which has treated her great man very cavalierly on account of his opinions.

HEINRICH NITSCHMANN, whose death took place recently in Elbing in his seventy-ninth year, was the author of several important works on Polish literature, and ranked high as a translator from that language.

THE June number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains an article on 'Henry Hudson, Navigator,' by Mr. W. J. Fletcher; one on 'Cathedrals Old and New,' by Mr. H. B. Philpott; and a paper on 'The Barons of the Cinque Ports,' by Mr. M. F. Johnston. 'Hospitals and Medical Schools' are dealt with by Mr. E. J. Prior; Major Kennion writes on 'Sport in the Hindoo Koosh'; and S. G. Tallentyre's fourth article on 'The Fellow-Workers of Voltaire' takes Grimm as its subject.

THE Readers' Dinner went off very well last Saturday, and the subscription list reached 2807, to go towards a fourth pension. Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, who presided, thought that Mr. Collins, in his 'Author and Printer,' was too profuse in commas. Mr. Hawkins is, clearly, a pattern proof-reader, but the ordinary author often neglects such things, and simplifies punctuation by putting dashes everywhere, so that he needs instruction.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers include a Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission on the Manuscripts of Lady Du Cane (2s. 6d.); the Annual Report on the Finances of the University of Glasgow (3d.); and the Annual Report of Proceedings under Acts relating to Sea Fisheries, England and Wales, 1903 (8d.).

SCIENCE

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

Publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology.—Twenty-First Annual Report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for 1899-1900. — Twenty-Second Report for 1900-1901. Parts I. and II. (Washington, Government Printing Office).—The "letter of transmittal" which heads the Twenty-First Report is signed "J. W. Powell," and is the last which will bear his signature. That of the Twenty-Second Report is signed "W. J. McGee, Acting Director," and, by a curious clerical error, is dated July 1st, 1899, instead of 1901.

The Twenty-First Report contains a map on which the progress made by the Bureau during the year to which it relates is indicated by colour. From Costa Rica for office work, and Jamaica and Porto Rico for field work, the Department extended its energies as far as Yukon river in the north, and from Washington State in the Pacific to Cape Breton in the Atlantic. Its zeal for ethnological work far transcended the bounds of the Union. The field operations mentioned in the Twenty-Second Report likewise extended into British Columbia and Ontario, as well as into several parts of Mexico.

The first of the accompanying papers to the Twenty-First Report is by Dr. J. W. Fewkes on certain supernatural beings of the Hopi Indian pantheon known as *Katcinas*. It is illustrated by sixty-two coloured plates, drawn by native artists, representing 250 of these beings. They show considerable ability in painting. The *Katcinas* represent gods or ancestral spirits, personated by dresses and masks, and are very numerous. Those figured are arranged in the order of the calendar adopted by the Hopis, which begins in our November with a new fire ceremony, and includes a great number of festivals, some of them lasting for nine days each. In each festival the ceremonies are performed by a society of priests. The first ceremony illustrated is a dance celebrated in our January, dramatizing the return of the sun. The sun-god has a horizontal dumb-bell-shaped design across a green face, a long protuberant

snout, and symbols of rain-clouds attached to each side of the head. In this ceremony a number of other characters were personated, wearing masks and bearing other attributes, and performing dances and ritual observances. As to all these, and the proceedings at the other ceremonies of the Hopi year, Dr. Fewkes gives ample information, in part derived from his own observation, in part from the statements of native artists, which he took occasion to verify by questioning other natives.

The second accompanying paper to the Twenty-First Report is the first part of a treatise by Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt on Iroquoian cosmology, and contains a comparison of three texts of the legend: the first, an Onondaga version, obtained from John Buck, a chief of that tribe on the Grand River reservation, Canada; the second, a Seneca version, obtained from John Armstrong, of mixed blood, on the Cattaraugus reservation, State of New York; the third, a Mohawk version, obtained from Seth Newhouse, of that tribe, on the Grand River reservation in Canada. The three texts are alike in their main incidents. Man-beings dwell in the sky; they go to hunt, and visit a woman-being; some time afterwards it becomes manifest that she will give birth to a child. The man-being falls ill, dies, and is buried in a high place. The child of the woman visits the tomb, and is acknowledged by the deceased as his child. He tells her to marry a chief who lives in a lodge beside a tree, the blossoms of which make the light of the world. He prescribes to her tests of work and of endurance, which she fulfils, marries the chief, and, catching his breath, gives birth in her turn to a child. She and her child are pushed into the abyss, and arrive on earth, where the child is again born. This paper is illustrated by a portrait of John Buck, and by portraits of six Cayuga chiefs from Canada, including William Wedge, the head chief; William Henry Fishcarrier, aged eighty-eight; and William Sandy, born Fishcarrier, a warrior.

Dr. J. W. Fewkes is author also of the first paper in the Twenty-Second Report, in which he describes two summers' work in Pueblo ruins, in Arizona, in 1896 and 1897. In this State extensive native villages have been deserted and are in ruins, possibly from the inability of the Hopi people to defend them against hostile tribes, possibly from failure of the crops through want of rain, or from the prevalence of insect enemies. From these deserted villages and their cemeteries Dr. Fewkes and his companions collected nearly three thousand specimens. After his work on the ruins, he visited some of the existing settlements, and has already communicated to the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Reports of the Bureau his observations on the dances and ceremonies still performed there. His paper is illustrated by twenty photographic views of the scenery and ruins, and by fifty plates and one hundred and twenty figures representing the objects collected. Among these may be mentioned a beautifully worked figure of a frog in mosaic, a unique specimen, found at Chave's Pass, so called from a white man who was killed by Apaches close by. Other fine objects in mosaic work, such as earrings and gorgets in turquoise, were also found.

The pottery collected was of every variety of form and decoration, from the coarse unpolished ware upwards. It included several bird forms, such as are not often found in ancient ruins, and a few human figures, one vase being ornamented with a line of human footprints leading from a figure of which the head and arms alone are shown to one in which the legs and body alone are seen.

The second paper in Part I. of the Twenty-Second Report is by Dr. Cyrus Thomas, and is supplementary to his paper on the Mayan calendar systems published in the Nineteenth Report, bringing down the investigation there made to the present state of knowledge by

the aid of Mr. A. P. Maudslay's great work, the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' in which are furnished for the first time drawings of the inscriptions at Quirigua. This paper is illustrated by coloured facsimiles of four plates from the Dresden codex, and Dr. Thomas suggests that the writer of that codex was of a mathematical turn of mind, and that many of the long series he has given are steps of calculation in finding the lapse of time between widely separated dates, for amusement or mystical purposes.

Part II. of the Twenty-Second Report is wholly occupied by a paper by Miss Alice C. Fletcher on the Hako, a Pawnee ceremony. The Bureau of Ethnology and Miss Fletcher are to be congratulated on the publication of this perfect record of a typical aboriginal ceremony. English students are familiar with her researches among the Omaha tribes, who used a similar ritual to that of the Pawnees; but the one man who knew all about it died, and further inquiry in that direction became useless. She accordingly sought to establish with the Pawnees the same excellent relations which she had so long held with the Omahas, and gained material assistance in that endeavour from Mr. James R. Murie, an educated member of the Pawnee tribe. By this means an absolutely full account of the ceremonies was obtained from the Kúrahus, or guardian of the sacred rites. This man, Tahirussawichi, who was about seventy years of age, had devoted his life to the study and practice of these ceremonies, and furnished Miss Fletcher, at intervals extending over four years, with a complete version of the songs and other observances, and with a full explanation of their symbolical meaning as understood by him. Gramophone records were taken of all the songs, and the music has been transcribed from the cylinders by Mr. Edwin H. Tracy, who has verified his transcription by obtaining an actual repetition of the songs from the Kúrahus. Miss Fletcher has added a rhythmical rendering of the songs.

The expression "hako" is used to describe the whole of the articles employed in the ceremony, which are two feathered stems of ash wood from which the pith is burnt out; an ear of white corn; three sticks of plane tree; owl and eagle feathers; the heads of two woodpeckers; the head, neck, and breast of two ducks; a wild cat skin; fat from a consecrated deer or buffalo; an oriole's nest; and other objects. These are figured in eight coloured plates, and the arrangement of the lodges during the various ritual observances in eleven diagrams.

The two feathered stems are treated by the tribe with great reverence, and always deposited on the wild cat skin when not in use. One symbolizes the sky, the other the earth. The ear of corn represents the fruitfulness of the earth, and is called "mother." This seems to indicate an origin for the ceremony among agricultural tribes, though it has been adopted by the hunting tribes. It does not appear, however, that the rites were performed at any stated time, or had any connexion with planting or harvesting. The Kúrahus explained that the hako is taken up in the spring when birds are mating, or in the summer when birds are nesting and caring for their young, or in the fall when birds are flocking, but not in the winter, when all things are asleep.

Miss Fletcher defines the purpose of the ceremony as

"twofold: first, to benefit certain individuals by bringing to them the promise of children, long life, and plenty; second, to affect the social relations of those who took part in it, by establishing a bond between two distinct groups of persons, belonging to different clans, gentes, or tribes, which was to ensure between them friendship and peace."

The two feathered stems represent respectively the male and female elements, and the female takes the leading position. The proceedings begin with an invocation, in thirteen verses, of the abode of Tiráwa and of the powers sub-

ordinate to him, the father of all; then follows, at great length, the preparation of the stems, ear of corn, and other objects. The whole body of worshippers then form into procession for a journey, every incident of which is marked by its appropriate song. The journey ends in the village with which friendship is to be established, figuratively called the son.

Although the motive and method of the ceremonies relate to sex, the treatment of the theme is marvellously delicate and poetic. Unless the Kúrahus bawled it for the sake of the lady, which we see no reason to suspect, there is not a trace of coarseness throughout the whole ritual. The birth of dawn is celebrated by a fine song, sung slowly and with reverent feeling, as befitting something which is very sacred, although that birth happens every day. The appearance of the morning star is welcomed with another song, and the approach of daylight with another, in which the glad shout "Day is here!" is repeated many times. A chant of welcome to "our father Sun, whose ray cometh over all the land, passeth in the lodge, us to touch and give us strength," follows. The proceedings culminate on the fourth night, which is that of the secret ceremonies, preceded by invocation of Tiráwa.

I know not if the voice of man can reach to the sky;
I know not if the mighty one will hear as I pray, &c.,
is followed by a note of triumph:—

I now know that the voice of man can reach to the sky;
I now know that the mighty one has heard as I prayed;
I now know that the gifts I ask have all been granted;
I now know that the word of old we truly have heard;
I now know that Tiráwa hearkens unto man's prayer;
I know that only good has come to you, my children.

The music is lively and appropriate.

Miss Fletcher's four years of work have been well spent in obtaining so complete an insight into the higher sentiments and ethical views of the red man. The closing words of the Kúrahus are:—

"My heart has gone out to you. I have done what has never been done before. I have given you all the songs of this ceremony and explained them to you. I never thought that I, of all my people, should be the one to give this ancient ceremony to be preserved, and I wonder over it as I sit here.....It must be that I have been preserved for this purpose, otherwise I should be lying back there among the dead."

ENGINEERING.

River, Road, and Rail: some Engineering Reminiscences. By Francis Fox. (Murray).—An engineer whose reminiscences extend from the erection of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in Hyde Park, by his father, Sir Charles Fox, to the extension of the Rhodesia Railway by the construction of a steel arched cantilever bridge across a gorge of the Zambesi river, a short distance below the Victoria Falls, and who has had a varied experience in mining, railway construction, tunnelling, and bridge building, and gathered information from various sources and by visits to different countries, has naturally much of an interesting nature to record. His recollections, moreover, and descriptions of engineering works are related in a simple, chatty manner, and interspersed with anecdotes and incidents of travel, so that the technical information in various branches contained in the book is presented in an easy and attractive form. Being elucidated by numerous illustrations, it cannot fail to interest the general reader, who will at the same time almost unconsciously gain some insight into the mode of carrying out important public works. The book, indeed, deals more largely with the experiences of an engineer who, in pursuit of his professional avocations and recreation, has travelled in many lands, than with descriptions of engineering works, which, however, naturally come in for their fair share of notice with other events, especially in respect of the illustrations; but technical details are studiously avoided.

The chief works referred to are the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, the Severn Tunnel, the Hawarden Bridge over the Dee, the Mersey and Simplon tunnels, and the Rhodesia Railway. The countries visited by Mr. Fox include the United States and Canada, South America, Spain, Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, and Rhodesia. The least-known and grandest feature referred to in the book is the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, discovered by Dr. Livingstone in 1855, which are represented from different points of view in several illustrations. They have a sheer fall of 400 feet, and a width of overfall in flood time of about 4,000 feet, or two and a half times the drop of the Falls of Niagara, and double their width. Two plans of the Niagara and Victoria Falls are placed side by side for comparison, with their respective rivers and rapids for a short distance above and below, which show that though, owing to a peculiar conformation, the Victoria Falls are much the wider, the rapids above are very similar in width; whilst the Zambesi is much narrower below its Falls, and flows through a much longer gorge than the Niagara river. The map, however, of the Niagara Falls is somewhat out of date, and incorrect as regards the bridge spanning the river, just below the Falls, between Niagara Falls on the American side and Clifton on the Canadian side, for it is called on the map "Suspension Foot Bridge"; whereas the suspension bridge erected in 1868, and widened in 1886, was a roadway bridge with a footpath on each side, and was replaced in 1898 by a steel arched bridge with a span of 840 ft. The railway bridge at the Victoria Falls, built out from each side and recently successfully joined in the centre, forming a link in the proposed Cape to Cairo railway, though it crosses the narrow gorge with a span of only 500 ft., is at a much greater height above the river, and a more graceful structure than the Niagara Falls bridge, with its much larger span. The work which is described at greatest length in the book, with several illustrations, is the Simplon Tunnel, which, with a length of 12½ miles, is much the longest of the Alpine tunnels, and, penetrating to a depth of 7,005 ft. below the surface, has been exposed to a considerably greater internal heat in construction than even the St. Gothard Tunnel, which reaches a depth of 5,598 ft. below the surface, with a length of 9½ miles. The Simplon Tunnel is of special interest at the present time, on account of its exceptional length and the heat already noticed, necessitating the adoption of special means of ventilation and cooling at the faces during the work; the difficulties and delays experienced by the irruption of hot springs of large volume; and the recent successful junction of the two headings, carried forward from each end at a comparatively rapid rate, in spite of serious obstacles.

Life as an Engineer: its Lights, Shades, and Prospects. By J. W. C. Haldane. (New York, Spon & Chamberlain; London, E. & F. N. Spon.)—This book forms a fitting complement to the previous one; for whereas the first relates to constructive engineering, this one deals mainly with the author's practice and knowledge of mechanical engineering, though reference is made to general engineering works in the introductory chapter on 'Civil Engineering as It Was and Is,' and also in one of the final chapters on 'Varied Sketches of Engineering Life'; and two chapters in the middle of the book are devoted to the various stages in railway construction, as illustrated by the description of the making of a railway on an imaginary island in the Pacific, which has figured in a previous book of the author's. Mr. Haldane gives a graphic account of his experiences as an apprentice in engineering workshops, with brief descriptions of the machines in ordinary use; a sketch of his life on the staff of Messrs. Laird Bros., of Birkenhead, with references to the means

of education for, and the methods of entering, the engineering profession; the difficulties attending his start in an independent position as a consulting engineer; and an account of his varied experiences in private practice. The very extensive workshops of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Crewe, in which all kinds of railway plant, machinery, and appliances are constructed and repaired, are described in considerable detail in five chapters, as furnishing a foremost instance of mechanical engineering practice; whilst the works of Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co. near Manchester, and of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. at Elswick, somewhat briefly referred to, are concerned with a different class of engineering manufactures, such as machine-tools, firearms, big guns, armour-plates, vessels of war, and hydraulic machinery. A chapter is devoted to a rapid sketch of the 'Rise and Progress of Steam Navigation,' from the first boat impelled by steam at five miles an hour on Dalswinton Loch in 1788, up to recently built torpedo-boats in the English navy, fitted with steam turbines, and attaining a speed of forty-two knots an hour; whilst another chapter refers to water-tube boilers, gas and oil engines, and electrical engineering. The book contains thirty illustrations of a great variety of machines, and views of three notable vessels, namely, the Comet, the first steamer launched on the Clyde in 1812; the Amazon, destroyed by fire on her first voyage in 1852; and the River Clyde turbine steamer Queen Alexandra. The style of the book is light and somewhat discursive, and the author avoids, for the most part, engineering technicalities, with the object of rendering the book acceptable to general readers. Though, however, Mr. Haldane keeps more closely to his subject than Mr. Fox, who diversifies his references to large public works by anecdotes and incidents which have nothing to do with engineering, it is probable that general readers, and even young men who contemplate becoming engineers, will find Mr. Fox's book the more attractive on account of its discursiveness, and its descriptions of works of more general interest. But the last chapter of Mr. Haldane's book will serve as a useful warning against entering, without due consideration, and in the absence of special aptitudes or advantages, an overcrowded profession in preference to embarking on a pioneer's life in an undeveloped colony, such as the western parts of Canada, with its healthy occupations, its freedom, and its good prospects of advancement and prosperity, which Mr. Haldane strongly advocates.

The Strategy of Great Railroads. By Frank H. Spearman. (Harper & Brothers.)—Under the above title Mr. Spearman describes the origin, extension, and management of the principal railroad systems of the United States, showing by the aid of maps the territory which they respectively serve with their various ramifications. Ten groups of lines are successively considered under their distinctive names, with the exception of the Wabash system, which is headed 'The Fight for Pittsburg'; and the book concludes with three general chapters on 'The Rebuilding of an American Railroad,' 'The First Trans-Continental Railroad,' and 'The Early Days in Railroad,' which last, from its title, would appear to be more appropriate for commencing than terminating the volume.

The Vanderbilt lines, or more strictly the New York Central lines, are placed first on account of their extent of 12,000 miles, combined with the very populous and thriving districts which they serve, containing more than half the people, and those the most energetic portion, of the United States; and they have hitherto been the only system with a terminal station in New York, which has been managed by carrying the line along the east side of the Hudson River, and thus avoiding the difficult problem of crossing it till it has narrowed considerably at Albany, where the line turns west-

ward, after a branch line has diverged eastwards to Boston. The main lines passing by Buffalo and Cleveland extend westwards to Chicago, south-west to St. Louis on the Mississippi, and further south to Cairo at the confluence of the Ohio; whilst a regular network of lines serves the territory comprised between Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland; and important branches run north to Montreal and to Mackinaw City at the junction of lakes Huron and Michigan, and south to Pittsburg and New Haven, to Wheeling, and to Louisville. The Pennsylvania system provides for the traffic of a somewhat similar district to the New York Central, lying between New York and Chicago and St. Louis, extending to lakes Ontario, Erie, and Michigan on the north, and the Ohio River on the south; but whilst reaching some of the same lake-shore towns as the New York Central, such as Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, and even Mackinaw City, its main line, instead of following the lake shore, starts from Jersey City, awaiting the completion of the Hudson River tunnel, and passes westwards through Trenton and Philadelphia, across the Alleghenies to Pittsburg, diverging somewhat northwards to Chicago, and southwards to St. Louis; whilst a western line goes direct to the Mississippi at Keokuk. Moreover, the Pennsylvania system serves quite a separate district to the south of New York, extending down to Washington and Cape Charles, with numerous ramifications; whilst, on the other hand, its network of lines in its western section is less extensive than that of the New York Central, and does not extend north of Toledo; and these two lines together dominate the north-eastern and chief industrial portion of the United States.

The Harriman lines, 17,000 miles in length, serve the territory west of the Mississippi, and extend to the Pacific; they comprise the Union or Central Pacific, running from a connexion with the Alton line at Omaha, on the Missouri, due west through Ogden, and across part of the Great Salt Lake to Sacramento and San Francisco, with a line from Kansas City passing through Denver and joining the main line at Cheyenne, and with a branch further on diverging northwards to Portland, near the Pacific coast; and also the Southern Pacific, going from New Orleans, with a branch from Galveston to Los Angeles, and skirting the Pacific coast to San Francisco; whilst a line extends north to Portland, and there are numerous branches to places off the main routes. The Hill lines, so called after their organizer, like the Vanderbilt, Harriman, and Gould lines, lie entirely to the west of Chicago, their starting-points being Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, Chicago, and St. Louis; and they put each of these centres of trade in communication with ports on the Pacific by two different routes. Thus St. Louis and Chicago are connected with Denver by the Burlington Railroads, and thereby reach the Union Pacific with its terminus at San Francisco; and St. Louis is also joined to the Northern Pacific Railroad by the Burlington Railroad to Billings, and Chicago by the Mississippi Valley Railroad passing through St. Paul; whilst Duluth is connected with the Northern Pacific by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and also by the Great Northern Railroad further north, constructed by Mr. Hill, the first Pacific line made without Government assistance. The Wabash system, which runs from Buffalo along the north side of Lake Erie by Detroit to Chicago, and thence down to St. Louis and on to Kansas City, with northern branches to Des Moines and Omaha, and with a line going east by Toledo to Pittsburg, forms really a section of the Gould lines, but has been dealt with in a separate chapter, on account of the fierce struggle with the Pennsylvania system, about four years ago, to obtain a terminus in Pittsburg, so as to share its unrivalled trade. The Wabash system, indeed, forms merely the eastern portion of the Gould lines, which

include a northern branch to Frankfort, and extend west to Salt Lake City and Ogden, south to New Orleans and Galveston, and south-west to Laredo and to El Paso, both on the Rio Grande, at the frontier of Mexico, with innumerable ramifications, especially in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, and Texas.

The four remaining groups of lines described all start westwards from Chicago. Two of them—namely, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, and the Chicago and North-Western Railway—provide for the territory to the west of Lake Michigan and up to Lake Superior; but whereas the first does not extend beyond the Missouri River, but goes south to Kansas City, the latter crosses the Missouri into Nebraska, and extends to Casper, in Wyoming, and to the north-west corner of South Dakota, but does not go much south of Omaha. The Rock Island system serves the districts lying to the south-west of Chicago; for, with the exception of northern lines to Minneapolis, and to Sioux Falls and Watertown in South Dakota, the lines stretch south to Evansville on the Ohio, and to St. Louis, Memphis, and Birmingham, south-west to Dallas and Brady in Texas, and more west to El Paso, and westwards to Denver and Pueblo. The fourth of these western lines from Chicago—namely, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe system—though with fewer branches than the other three, except in Kansas, takes a much wider range, for it runs right across the Western States from Chicago to San Francisco, and to Los Angeles and San Diego; whilst branches stretch northwards to Denver, and southwards to El Paso and Galveston.

The New York Central and the Pennsylvania lines serve the eastern half of the United States; the Gould lines serve the central and southern portion, extending from Buffalo and Pittsburg to Ogden and to Galveston; and the remainder of the systems serve the eastern portion, some of them reaching the Pacific, and two of them also stretching south to Galveston; whilst all of them are in connexion with Chicago, owing to its unrivalled position at the head of the Great Lakes, and most of them with St. Louis, situated in the centre of the States, and on their greatest river waterway. Though the most important of these systems surpass not only the British railway systems, but also most of the continental lines, in their extent and the traffic they carry, the most marked feature in their development and control is the personal influence one or two men have exercised in each case on their fortunes, especially in the initial stages of amalgamation and reconstruction; and whilst Mr. Spearman refers to the great distances covered by these lines, and the bulk of the ever-increasing goods which they carry, he is evidently more interested in the wonderful energy and resource displayed by the creators of these systems as they at present exist, and the vigilance with which they watch the varying conditions of the traffic on their lines, and provide for its efficient conveyance by improvements. These are the special features of American railroad management, about which much information may be gathered from this book. Though the history of these railroad systems contains accounts of far-reaching amalgamations and extensions, no trans continental line in the United States has hitherto been brought under a single control, as accomplished by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as arranged to be effected by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

M. SÉBILLOT has succeeded M. Deniker as President of the Society of Anthropology of Paris. The new president is distinguished in

folk-lore. Dr. Pozzi, who was president in 1888, is to be presented with a medal on the occasion of his presiding over the Congress of Surgery, and being promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour. The Broca Prize has been awarded to MM. Launois and Roy for their biological study of gigantism. Very honourable mention has been accorded to M. Demonet for a manuscript essay on the vital capacity in relation to sex and certain dimensions of the body.

M. Charles François has contributed to the Society an interesting paper on the Lo-lo of Kien-chang, an indigenous independent tribe occupying the mountainous country bordered by the river Kin-sha-Kiang, in the province of Sze-Chuan, Southern China. These people are ruled by their own chiefs, and differ materially from their Chinese neighbours—their features are more regular, their cheeks not prominent, their jaws not prognathous, their physique superior. They are exceedingly dirty in their habits, and never wash.

M. Zaborowski—in a paper on the races of primitive Egypt, according to Messrs. Flinders Petrie, J. Kollmann, and Chantre—maintains, against Herr Kollmann, the exclusively dolichocephalic character of the early Egyptian racial types, and repels the idea of a negro element. M. Zaborowski is responsible also for a paper on the Neolithic sepulchres of Chamblandes, in Switzerland, with contracted skeletons enclosed in stone, which he attributes to the later Neolithic period; and for an elaborate treatise on the origin of the Slavs.

Other important communications published by the same Society are by M. Francesco Cosentini on recent anthropological research and genetic sociology; by Dr. Guibert on mental evolution, its apogee and its laws; and by M. de la Mazelière on the evolution of the Japanese family, especially with regard to the customs and institutions which are maintained, and those of which the influence is still sensible. The author remarks that it is only with the aid of historical method that a social formation so complex as the Japanese family of the present day can be understood.

A Portuguese Folk-lore Society has been established for the study of popular traditions, and appeals to English folk-lore students for contributions to the library it proposes to form. The secretary is M. Alfredo F. de Faria, 199, Rua Formosa, Porto-Portugal. There can be no doubt that a society in Portugal will have a rich and unworked field of traditions to investigate, and we heartily wish the new society success.

The International Institute of Sociology, established at Paris, of which Prof. Gustav Schmoller, of Berlin, is the President, has accepted an invitation of the Sociological Society, supported by the University of London, to hold its next congress in London in July, 1906. The subject for discussion is social conflicts, to be studied under their biological, economical, political, mental, and other aspects.

The Anthropological Institute has issued as an occasional publication the important papers by Prof. D. J. Cunningham on 'The Alleged Physical Deterioration of the People,' by Mr. J. Gray on 'The Utility to Science and the State of an Anthropometric Survey,' and by Dr. Shrubsole on 'The Physical Characters of Hospital Patients compared with those of Healthy Individuals from the same Area,' read before the British Association at Cambridge, with a report of the discussion, in which the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Sir John Gorst, Mrs. Watt Smyth, Dr. Ridolfo Livi, of Rome, and others took part.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 11.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had appointed Lord Dillon to be

a Vice-President.—Sir John Evans exhibited a small salt-cellar of Lambeth ware, bearing the arms of the Company of Parish Clerks and the date 1644. This date, he showed, coincided with the sale of all the Company's silver plate, and it is conjectured that the salt exhibited was one of a number of cheap examples made to replace the metal salts.—Mr. A. Harishorne read some notes on the lately discovered figure of Richard, Lord Grey of Ruthin, from the brass of Sir Hugh Hastings at Eising, Norfolk. The figure itself was also exhibited, through the kindness of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate.—Mr. Mill Stephenson read some notes on palimpsest brasses, with reference to a number of examples lately discovered.

STATISTICAL.—May 16.—Sir Francis Sharp Powell, President, in the chair.—A paper entitled 'The Effect, as shown by Statistics, of British Statutory Regulations directed to the Improvement of the Hygienic Conditions of Industrial Occupations' was read by Mr. Leonard Ward, H.M. Inspector of Factories.

ZOOLOGICAL.—May 2.—Dr. W. T. Blanford, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary exhibited three large photographs, presented to the Society by Mr. Howard B. Turner, of hippopotamuses swimming in a river in their native haunts.—Mr. H. E. Holding exhibited and made remarks on a series of antlers, of the first year, of the roebuck, red-deer, fallow-deer, and wapiti.—Mr. E. I. Pocock exhibited and made remarks on a specimen of the Spanish tarantula, *Lycosa hispanica*, that had died in the Society's gardens.—Mr. W. Bateson exhibited a series of specimens of domestic chicks to illustrate peculiarities in the hereditary transmission of white plumage.—Mr. G. R. Alford communicated a paper by Prof. E. A. Minchin, entitled 'On *Leucosolenia contorta* (Bowerbank), *Ascandra contorta*, Haeckel, and *Ascetta spinosa*, Lendenfeld.' The author pointed out that the nomenclature of the Calcareo Homocela was in a more tangled state than that of any other group of the animal kingdom, with, perhaps, the exception of the malarial parasites. Dr. Bowerbank, who founded the species, gave a diagnosis that would fit any *Ascon*, and his type specimens were jumbles of three or four species; consequently Prof. Minchin declared his name to be of no systematic value whatever. To Haeckel's name *Ascandra contorta* Prof. Minchin referred a sponge extremely abundant on the Mediterranean coasts of France. Haeckel also pointed out that Dr. Bowerbank's diagnosis was not definitive of the species, and diagnosed the species by details of spiculation. In this he was incorrect in saying the monaxons were possessed of lance-head distal ends, and that gastral rays of the quadridians "curved." Prof. Minchin preferred to name *Ascandra contorta*, H., as *Clathrina contorta*. He showed that the monaxon spicules were very variable—so much so as to explain the name *Ascetta spinosa*, Len. Having examined a slide labelled *Ascetta spinosa* in Lendenfeld's handwriting, and having found the triradiate systems exactly similar to those of the true *contorta*, he came to the conclusion that the *Ascetta spinosa* was only an age variation of *Clathrina contorta*, not yet possessing monaxon spicules.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read some notes on the anatomy of the ferret-badger (*Helictis personata*), based on a dissection of a specimen that had recently died in the Society's gardens.—Mr. W. P. Pycraft read a paper on the osteology of the Eurylamidae, and briefly discussed the question of the systematic position of this group. The pterylography, osteology, and myology of the Eurylamidae all tended to show that the nearest allies of these birds were the Cotingidae. Although undoubtedly primitive, the group, Mr. Pycraft pointed out, presented a number of specialized characters, which were most marked in the skull and muscles of the wing.

METEOROLOGICAL.—May 17.—Capt. D. Wilson-Barker, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. R. Strachan read a paper on 'The Measurement of Evaporation.' He pointed out that rainfall, evaporation, and percolation are related to each other, and that rainfall is commonly considered to form the sum of evaporation and percolation. If two of these quantities are found by experiment or observation, the other is assumed to be known. This, however, does not always hold good. A month may be very dry, and still evaporation will go on at the expense of previous percolation. A month may be excessively wet; then there may be another item to take into account, viz., overflow. As it is unfortunately not possible to make evaporation and percolation the

subject of experiment, except at a very few observatories, the author thinks it is desirable to be able to estimate, even empirically, the probable amounts of each. By using the meteorological data published for the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, he has calculated the probable evaporation for the year 1898, which agrees very closely with the observed evaporation at Camden Square and also at Croydon.—A paper by Dr. John Ball, of Cairo, 'On a Logarithmic Slide-rule for reducing Readings of the Barometer to Sea-level,' was read by the Secretary. This has been devised for the purpose of saving the time and labour usually occupied in working out the corrections from the 'International Meteorological Tables.'

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 9.—Dr. A. C. Haddon, V.P., in the chair.—Lieut.-Col. C. Delmé-Radcliffe read a paper on 'Some Tribes of the Uganda Protectorate,' illustrated by numerous slides of the peoples, animals, and scenery, and a large and interesting collection of ethnographical specimens, including spears, shields, and other weapons. Col. Radcliffe described the customs of the natives with whom he came in contact, including the Kavirondo and other tribes on the shores of the Victoria Nyanza and the Acholi in the Nile Province.

MATHEMATICAL.—May 11.—Prof. A. R. Forsyth, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. M. Roberts was admitted into the Society.—The following papers were communicated:—'On the Intersections of two Conic Sections,' by Mr. J. A. H. Johnston, and 'On a System of Conics yielding Operators which annihilate a Cubic and its Bearing on the Reduction of the Cubic to a Sum of Four Cubes,' by Mr. H. G. Dawson.—Informal communications were made as follows:—'High Pellian Factorizations,' by Lieut.-Col. A. Cunningham, and 'The Stability of a Loaded Column,' by Prof. A. E. H. Love.

PHYSICAL.—May 12.—Dr. C. Chree, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. A. D. Denning described a simple method of determining the radiation constant, suitable for a laboratory experiment.—Prof. H. L. Callendar read a paper on 'A Bolometer for the Absolute Measurement of Radiation.'—Mr. W. H. Price read a paper on the results of experiments carried out at Crompton's works at Chelmsford, by Mr. C. H. Wright, on the possibility of using the resistance of a conductor heated by an alternating electric current as a measure of the current.

HELLENIC.—May 9.—Prof. C. Waldstein in the chair.—Prof. P. Gardner read a paper on 'The Apoxyomenos and Lysippos,' in which he maintained that the well-known 'Apoxyomenos' of the Vatican cannot, in the face of recent discoveries, and especially of the Agias statue at Delphi, be any longer regarded as a trustworthy indication of the style of Lysippos.—In the discussion which followed Dr. Waldstein and Prof. Ernest Gardner took part.

CHALLENGER.—May 10.—Prof. D'A. W. Thompson in the chair.—Mr. Stanley W. Kemp and Dr. W. T. Calman were elected Fellows.—Dr. Wolfenden exhibited and made remarks on a new species of *Tuscarus* from the North Atlantic.—Dr. H. N. Dickson summarized the results of observations on the temperature and salinity of the water of the North Atlantic, made during two cruises of Dr. Wolfenden's yacht *Silver Belle* in the summers of 1903-4. In 1900-2 much valuable work had been done by Dr. Wolfenden in the Faeroe Channel, but as this area lay within the field of the International Council for the Study of the Sea he worked in 1903 further out in the Atlantic, to the west of Ireland, and at the entrance to the Faeroe Channel south of the Wyville-Thomson Ridge, the observations connecting directly with those of the International Council in the Channel itself and in the Norwegian Sea during the August cruises. The work in 1904 was more directly concerned with the general oceanic movements of Atlantic waters: a line of soundings was run from the south-west of Ireland to the Azores, thence into the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, and thence to the English Channel. Dr. Dickson illustrated the observations by diagrams of temperature and salinity along the sections, and discussed the considerable light thrown on the behaviour of the Easterly Drift on reaching the shores of Europe, the exchange of waters between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, the volume of current in the Straits, and the extension in the Atlantic of Mediterranean water of high temperature and salinity.—In the discussion ensuing Dr. Wolfenden was warmly congratulated on the con-

siderable results attained by so small a craft as a yawl of 130 tons, and on the admirable example which he had set to other yacht owners.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Society of Arts, 8.—'The Uses of Electricity in Mines,' Lecture II, Mr. H. Willcock Ravenshaw. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues. Society of Arts, 4½.—'The Cape to Cairo Railway,' Sir C. H. T. Metcalfe.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The Young Velazquez,' Rev. H. G. Woods.
Wed. Linnean, 3.—Anniversary Meeting.
— British Numismatic, 8.
— Geological, 5.—'On the Igneous Rocks occurring between St. David's Head and Strumble Head, Pembrokeshire,' Mr. James Vincent Bladen; 'The Rhetic and Continuous Deposits of Glamorganshire,' and 'On the Occurrence of Rhetic Rocks at Herrow Hill, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire,' Mr. Linsell Richardson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Modern Lightning Conductors,' Mr. Killingsworth Hedges.
Thurs. Royal, 4½.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Electro-Magnetic Waves,' Prof. J. A. Fleming.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Wireless Telegraphy Measurements,' Messrs. W. Duddell and J. E. Taylor.
— Antiquaries, 8½.—'Notes on the Austin Priory of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield,' Mr. E. A. Webb; 'On two so-called Votive Hands lately discovered at Tuscium and Gaeta,' Mr. E. T. Ewbury.
Fri. Physical, 8½.—'The Specific Heat of Iron at High Temperatures,' Dr. Barker; 'The Measurement of Small Inductances,' Mr. Campbell; 'Two New Optical Benches,' Mr. Selby.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The Development of Spectrochemistry,' Prof. J. W. Brühl.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Evolution of the Kingship in Early Society,' Lecture II, Dr. J. G. Frazer.

Science Gossip.

We welcome the first number of *The Country-Side*, a penny weekly, edited by Mr. E. Kay Robinson. The photographs are admirable, and the contents afford much of curiosity and interest to all lovers of nature. Mr. W. Watson, Curator of Kew Gardens, is answering questions connected with the garden. Authors may have their natural history discussed, a field of research which seems to proffer some amusement and needed instruction. Can hollyhocks, for instance, be blue, red, and yellow at the same time?

MR. R. C. PUNNETT has prepared a little book on 'Mendelism,' which will be published on Tuesday by Messrs. Macmillan & Bowes, of Cambridge. Its object is to give a short outline of Mendel's work on heredity, with its more recent developments, and to indicate briefly some of the general consequences that seem to flow from his discovery.

PROF. OMORI, the great Japanese authority on earthquakes, is going to India to make a personal examination of the scenes of the late Indian earthquake, more especially in the Kangra Valley.

THE Council of the Society of Arts have decided not to proceed further with the proposed amalgamation with the London Institution.

A FINE group of apts has been passing over the sun's disc this week; it was first seen on the 11th inst., and is now about half way between the centre and the western limb. As respects these phenomena and their periodicity, the solar eclipse this year will be situated similarly to that of 1883, which could be observed only on Caroline Island in the Pacific.

PROF. HALE, having undertaken the directorship of the new solar observatory on Mount Wilson, California, has resigned that of the Yerkes Observatory; his successor there is Prof. E. B. Frost. Dr. Schlesinger has succeeded Prof. Wadsworth as Director of the Allegheny Observatory, and Dr. E. O. Lovett takes the place of Prof. C. A. Young (nominated Professor Emeritus) as Professor of Astronomy at Princeton, New Jersey.

We have received No. 3 of *The Publications of the West Hendon House Observatory*, Sunderland, in which Mr. Backhouse gives an account of the observations of variable stars obtained there in the years 1866-1904. The former year was remarkable as that of the discovery of T Coronæ, which has been kept under observation by Mr. Backhouse from a few days after its discovery almost to the present time. Altogether the volume adds much to our knowledge of stellar variation, now one of the most in-

teresting in astronomy. In many of the cases here dealt with the amount of this is small. Except in the case of T Coronæ, the variable differs very much in colour from the comparison stars; this renders the probable error of the observations greater than in the cases of stars of the same colour, yet probably not very much greater, if care is taken that the star is far out of focus and observed in dark sky by indirect vision, each star being successively placed on the same part of the retina. When the stars are in a light sky, or in focus, ruddy stars usually appear relatively brighter than white or blue ones. Very great attention has been devoted to the subject of colour; and the author remarks that "it is very seldom that the colour of a star appears to me to be on the violet side of red." The stars are arranged in order of right ascension. Most of the observations were made at Sunderland; but some (specially stated) were obtained at other places, when the author was from home or travelling.

PROF. MAX WOLF announces a new variable in the constellation Lyra, to be called var. 59, 1905, *Lyrae*, which was registered on two plates taken with the Bruce telescope at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 13th ult.; it was of the tenth magnitude, and does not appear on any of the numerous plates of the region taken in previous years. Possibly it may be a Nova. Whilst searching for the small planet Velleda (No. 126), Prof. Wolf detected a small but very beautiful spiral nebula in the eastern part of the constellation Virgo. The approximate place is R.A. 13^h 59^m, N.P.D. 99° 40', and it is recommended that it be carefully observed with a large reflector and illumination of more than two hours. A small nebula of no special interest precedes it by a few seconds, with a declination about half a minute more southerly.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

British Water-Colour Art as illustrated by Drawings presented to King Edward VII. by the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. By Marcus B. Huish. (A. & C. Black.)—Mr. Huish tells again the story of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, and of the two partially successful attempts which preceded the formation of the present Society. Naturally in doing so he has recourse to Roget's fuller work. This is succeeded by a short account of the present members of the Society, with lists of their more important works, accompanied by illustrations in the three-colour process, which are, on the whole, above the average. Of the art itself there is little to be said; it is uniformly of that prim, ladylike prettiness which never fails to attract the public. It is rarely vulgar; it is only insipid and unreal. The book ends with a complacent account of the so-called improvements in the technique of water colours, in which the contemporaries of Girtin and Cotman are praised for what they did in spite of the absence of Whistman paper. What would not a water-colour draughtsman of to-day, if we suppose him to have any perception of quality in wash-drawing, give for a sheet of Girtin's paper? We should like to know the authority for the statement that in 1783 there were only seven colours procurable for water-colour drawing. If that was so, it must have been due to a comparatively recent loss of knowledge, for from the early Middle Ages artists were perfectly well aware how to temper all their colours with a water medium.

A History of English Furniture: The Age of Oak. By Percy Macquoid, R.I. (Lawrence & Bullen.)—The completion of the first volume of Mr. Macquoid's ambitious history of English

furniture renders possible a better appreciation of its scope and treatment than was practicable during its issue in parts. The design of the work may be said to be imposing. It is beautifully printed, superbly illustrated both from photographs and from coloured drawings by Mr. Shirley Slocombe, and the scale is such as to suggest a more searching and complete study than has been hitherto known.

Perhaps, by reason of the illustrations, a certain sacrifice in format has been necessary. The volume is cumbersome, and ill fits the library shelves; fits still worse the reader's knee. It is essentially a flat table book. But there are tastes which this fact will please, for Mr. Macquoid has frankly erred on the decorative side. His book is a *livre de luxe*, not a compendious or commodious handbook. As such it must be judged. We have pointed out before that there is some exception to be taken to the partition of the periods of furniture into the ages of oak, walnut, mahogany, and the composite age. But, roughly, this artificial separation may have its uses. The period treated in the present volume is from 1500 to 1660; which space of time is further divided into Gothic, Elizabethan, and Jacobean epochs. Furniture is practically an invention of modern times. The Middle Ages were content to get along with a minimum of domestic conveniences, and very little furniture has survived from those times. In 1480 a guild of cabinet-makers was formed, and with this revival furniture, as we know it, began to exist. Oak was the chief material. It is odd to read that deal was held in such esteem that Henry VIII. had a room panelled with it at Nonesuch, "by which he set great store." The oak chest, or coffer, is pretty much all that remains to us of the Middle Ages, except, of course, the screen-work and other work in the churches. Oak-work was then almost the exclusive produce of architecture, of which Mr. Macquoid gives us some very handsome examples. Still, the simplicity of the design on many of the oak chests in this Gothic age renders them extremely elegant. But with the destruction of feudalism and the dawn of Tudor domestic architecture furniture started on its evolutionary course. The changed circumstances of home life begot home furniture, and the progress from the days of Elizabeth was fairly rapid. Then, and for some time afterwards—indeed, we may say throughout all this age of oak—it was massive and inclined to awkwardness, if to solid dignity. Elegance had not been achieved, as a glance at this profusion of illustrations discovers. Mr. Macquoid has been fortunate enough to secure three examples of the famous Nonesuch chest, one of which he thus describes:—

"The chest is of oak, light in colour, and inlaid with two panels of marqueterie representing a building framed at the sides in narrow upright panels inlaid with small lantern-topped towers; above and below runs a frieze representing dormer windows; the whole is contained within a bead and reel inlaid border, repeated on the top and sides; the centre panel bears the initials I. C., with the date 1592. This same house in inlay work is found on many chests of this date, and represents the celebrated Palace of Nonesuch at Cheam, that Henry VIII. built for himself towards the end of his life, from the designs of the Italian painter and architect, Toto del Nusiata, who lived over twenty years in this country."

It is melancholy to remember that this famous palace, which was inhabited later by Elizabeth, was presented by the reckless Charles II. to Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, who outrageously pulled it to pieces "for the value of the materials." Old carved oak chests, Mr. Macquoid considers, "ceased to be made for the richer classes" about 1650, and,

"when replaced by lighter furniture, were probably sold or given away, in many instances to the servants attached to large houses on the occasion of their marriage, thus drifting into the cottages and farmhouses, where they were found constantly used as cornbins in Victorian times."

Certainly the chest erected itself in the course of development into a chest with drawers, and thus rose into greater importance.

Mr. Macquoid concludes:—

"With the Restoration the Age of Oak came to an end. The solidity and strange originality of beauty, which in so vivid and virile a manner pervaded the furniture and all art of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, gradually disappeared, giving way to more modern forms of thought, where in furniture the guiding principles consisted of constructional excellence, comfort, and, above all, what was suitable to gaiety and the joy of living. English oak furniture of Gothic, Elizabethan, and Jacobean times represented the temperance of those for whom it was made, and in endurance and solidity was typical of the people who lived in those ages."

Compton Wynyates, by the Marquis of Northampton (A. L. Humphreys), is a luxuriously printed and illustrated record of one of the finest old houses in England, which, on account of its secluded position, is still little known. It is strange to think that so exceptional a possession was in danger of being lost after 1768 as the result of the extravagance of Lord Northampton in "treating" voters in rivalry with Lord Spencer and Lord Halifax. The house was left empty, and only the zeal of an agent kept it from being pulled down. The present owner has very different ideas from his eighteenth-century ancestor, and his love and care for the old house and its surroundings are evident on every page. It could not be in better hands, and we wish we could say as much of other famous dwellings. The old brick of Compton Wynyates is one of its glories, and it is interesting to learn that an attempt was made to reproduce the colour of it, which is shown in a water-colour we own of 1858, with local clay, but without success. The house is Tudor in its main details, but the exact history of the additions since made, or, indeed, of the original plan, cannot now be recovered. The present owner has put, we think, very well all that can be said on the subject in his chapter on the 'Architecture.' Two other chapters give a short but highly interesting history of the Compton family, including an oft-quoted letter of the London heiress who brought much money to her husband, an Elizabethan Lord Compton, and a good idea of herself. The owners of the house had a busy time in the Civil War, as those who know the district will guess.

The author's English is a little careless at times; otherwise his monograph is all that could be wished. We used to be shown a bloodstain; but we presume that this is not authentic. The admirable illustrations include two pictures of 'The Best Garden,' which was created some ten years ago on a plot of ground mentioned under that name by an old labourer, and a view "from the moat," which is the frontispiece. This might lead to the idea that the moat goes some way round the house, but its length is limited nowadays, and we might have been told the date at which water was reintroduced, since we learn (p. 20) that the moat was filled up in the time of Cromwell. Perhaps this phrase means partially filled up, or sufficiently filled up to prevent its being a means of defence.

Altogether, it is clear from this stately record that Compton Wynyates is more beautiful than it ever was. We should like to see it again, and hope that its use once more as a dwelling-place does not prevent a visit by properly accredited persons. The little church near by, dating from Restoration times, is worth a visit, too, and there has been no accession of railway or villa to disturb the peace and seclusion of the spot.

ENGLISH EMBROIDERY AT THE BURLINGTON FINE-ARTS CLUB.

THE exhibitions at the Club's gallery rarely fail to provoke a surprised delight at the un-

suspected wealth of materials which they reveal; but we suspect that the present exhibition will arouse this feeling in an extraordinary degree. The subject is to most people an unfamiliar one, and the great rarity of specimens of "Opus Anglicanum," scattered here and there as they are in single examples, and not grouped, like most *objets d'art*, into more or less famous and often visited collections, has probably prevented any but a few special students from having any idea of the splendour and magnificence of English mediæval embroidery. Here at least was an art in which, by the consensus of European opinion, England held a supreme place, for the description "Opus Anglicanum," given to vestments in the cathedrals of Italy, France, and Spain, was not merely a mark of origin, but a note of admiration. From Col. Lyons's admirable introductory study in the Catalogue we gather that this pre-eminence dates from long before the Norman Conquest. Unfortunately, specimens of the earliest dates, notably St. Cuthbert's vestments, executed for Queen Ælfleda at Durham, are not to be seen at the Burlington Club. And here we must remark, by the by, on the unfortunate comparison which must be drawn between the behaviour of our own cathedral authorities at Durham and Canterbury and the generous manner in which the appeal of the Club has been met by the authorities of Roman Catholic houses. While the vestments at Canterbury, whose beauties are rarely made known to visitors, were not allowed even for so admirable a purpose to be sent to London, St. Thomas's Abbey at Eddington actually allowed the amice apparel of St. Thomas, which is kept as a sacred relic, to be exhibited for its artistic importance, and with like courtesy the Archbishop of Westminster sent the mitre of St. Thomas to Savile Row.

These two relics are, in fact, among the earliest specimens of embroidery shown. Almost contemporary, and very similar in design, are the remains of vestments taken from bishops' tombs at Worcester.

To the latter half of the thirteenth century belongs a magnificent chasuble from the Victoria and Albert Museum (Case A, No. 1); as pure decoration, perhaps the noblest and most impressive design in the exhibition. But it is in the work of the end of this and the beginning of the succeeding century that the high-water mark is reached, both as regards perfection of workmanship and subtlety of design and colouring. And, fortunately, of this golden period of English design Col. Lyons has been able to secure quite a number of specimens, some of them scarcely at all known hitherto. First in magnificence and completeness comes Col. J. E. Butler Bowden's crimson velvet cope. On this superb ground there is worked a bold architectural design of compartments with figures, relieved in gold and silver thread, but with here and there notes of colour used with a precision and perfection of taste which leave one wondering what sort of people they were that had this exquisite refinement of sensibility. Indeed, what one feels throughout in looking at the work of this period is the intense refinement of feeling, the perfect civilization of its creators; and as one looks at the rapid degeneration of the art in the fourteenth century, and its almost barbaric crudity in the fifteenth, one cannot help wondering whether history has ever told us the whole truth about our ancestors.

Another work of supreme and imposing grandeur is the seated Christ (Case Q) lent by St. Dominic's Priory, Haverstock Hill. Here, as elsewhere, embroidery is used with no merely ornamental aim. The control of expressive design and the mastery of the technique are such that this panel has all the qualities of the noblest pictorial art. Nothing more moving, more touching to the feelings, can be imagined than this stately and resplendent figure with its

hieratic severity of gesture, while the harmony of colour is as perfect as it is original and unexpected.

The remains of another great cope of the early fourteenth century are to be seen in a super-frontal and frontal from Steeple Aston (Cases O and U). Here the design, as usual in compartments, represents a number of scenes of martyrdom. These are rendered with extraordinary dramatic force and surprising realism. To the executioners are given negro faces of almost grotesque ferocity, though with no trace of clumsiness or real crudity of feeling. The whole tone of this work is of rare beauty, the figures and ornaments barely relieved in gold and silver, with occasional whites and delicious blues and purples upon a cream-coloured silk ground. It is stated that this ground was originally red—we hope and believe that it was nothing of the kind. We should be sorry to think that so supreme a harmony of blonde tones was the work of time and not the purposeful invention of a great unknown artist. An argument against assuming such a change of colour might perhaps be deduced from the fact that the strips of contemporary Luchese brocade, of marvellous beauty, which are attached at either end, bear out the existing colour scheme to perfection, but would have appeared as blonde patches had the ground of the embroidery been red.

Belonging again to this great period of the art is a superb cope (Case B, No 1), generously lent by the Musée Royal, Brussels, of incredible minuteness and perfection of technique. Two small panels lent by Lady Gibson-Carmichael (Case AA) are also of the finest possible quality, and distinguished by great richness and brilliance of colour. The design of the Annunciation in these is of surpassing beauty, comparable to the finest Italian draughtsmanship of a slightly later period. Quite different in effect from the restrained and precious beauty of these religious designs is the flaunting magnificence of a chasuble made from a horse-trapping (Case I), lent by Prince Solms-Braunfels. Here the leopards of England are relieved in massive gold embroidery upon a crimson ground. There is some question as to whether this is of English workmanship or not, but the severe and yet sumptuous heraldic drawing of the leopards agrees with English traditions.

One is sometimes tempted, in view of our comparative insignificance in architecture and sculpture, even in the great periods of the Middle Ages, to wonder whether the English ever were an artistic race; but this exhibition shows that in certain of the minor arts our ancestors had a perfection of taste, a delicate sensibility to beauty, and an originality and freshness of invention that are beyond all praise. Every one must feel deeply indebted to the Club for the organization of this proof of our artistic lineage, and to Col. Croft Lyons for the energy and pertinacity he has devoted to the task of getting together so magnificent a display. We hope that when the time comes for making an illustrated catalogue, it will be possible to include reproductions of the most celebrated specimens of Opus Anglicanum in Italy and Spain, and thus make something like a complete monograph upon a fascinating subject.

MR. TONKS'S WATER-COLOURS AT CARFAX'S.

MR. TONKS'S work, as seen at the Carfax Gallery, has a very distinct quality. His extreme delicacy and refinement are what strike one first—the daintiness and subtlety of his touch, his love of a contour, followed with subtle indications throughout its variations of accent and effacement. We note, too, the refinement and reserve of his colour. But these qualities are not without an underlying strength, a real nervous force, and, above all, an admirable

soundness of judgment which makes any hint of affectation abhorrent to him. For all their delicacy, no one would accuse these drawings of effeminacy.

Still, his feeling for nature being of the kind we have described, it is not surprising that Mr. Tonks succeeds much more remarkably in water colour than in oil. He lacks the power of grasping and realizing the sequence of planes which is necessary for oil painting, with the result that in his oils the design becomes jerky and inconsequent, whereas in the less exacting medium of water colour we have nowhere the same uncomfortable sense of the artist having lost his hold, and of having broken off from the want of anything particular to say. For it is the charm of water colour that in it one may say as little as one wants; there is no compulsion to round off a period or lead up to a point. It may be as abrupt and as unmodulated as one pleases, provided it is throughout exquisite—and exquisite nearly all Mr. Tonks's drawings are.

There is no very decided bias in Mr. Tonks's selection; he picks and chooses at random, simply lying in wait, like a sportsman, till something in the shifting kaleidoscope of nature adjusts itself sufficiently to take his fancy. There is therefore no particular prevailing mood in these studies. Sometimes, as in the very fine *Distant View of Hawes* (No. 13) or *The Hay Barn, Hawes* (35), they tend to the sombre and impressive; but for the most part the mood, so far as there is any, is gay and mildly lyrical; the shimmer of sunlight upon tall trees, the patterns of sparse shadowy foliage upon a sunlit background, gipsies and children in a chequered light and shade—such are the motives he selects, and they are rendered with a delicate restraint which agrees perfectly with the theme. His design is rarely massed, and he relies rather on the rapid and easy calligraphy of his brush-strokes for the decorative effect. *The Encampment* (41), *The White Cloud* (46), *The White Horse in Sunlight* (51), are all notable examples of this method. In colour these are almost always delightful, and though the scheme is generally only hinted at, never worked out to its fullest possibilities, Mr. Tonks has at least the merit of never risking a discord; his colour is gay and pure, and his quality fresh and untroubled.

We wish that sometimes Mr. Tonks would be more ambitious—would try a theme that demands a greater strain on the powers of expression, something that would exact a more rigorous design, a more thought-out scheme of chiaroscuro and colour, that he would not remain satisfied with improvisations, however felicitous; though it may seem ungracious to ask for more precisely because the work, so far as it goes, is so gracious and agreeable.

In the same gallery is to be seen a picture of a *Deposition* by Mr. Ricketts, which is, perhaps, the most remarkable he has yet shown. It is a striking and original composition, intensely dramatic in the main planning of the lines and in the general disposition of colour. The group of the Virgin and St. John is a real discovery both in design and colour, and the painting is everywhere masterly in the command of nicely calculated effects of varied quality.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

PARTS xviii. to xx. of 'Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets' have been issued by the British Museum, and contain 150 plates of texts from Assurbanipal's library at Nineveh. The first two parts are of great importance for the study of the ancient languages of Mesopotamia, and contain syllabaries, lists of synonyms and ideographs, and grammatical paradigms, with classified lists of verbal forms. Although the greater part are in Assyrian, and were evidently compiled in view of the great

changes which the Semitic languages of Assurbanipal's empire were undergoing in his time, thereby rendering the reading of the earlier Semitic inscriptions a difficulty, there are among them several vocabularies and lists of Sumerian words, side by side with their Assyrian equivalents, which Dr. Budge argues, in his preface, can well be described as "Sumerian-Assyrian dictionaries." Part xx. consists entirely of omen-tablets of the three series known as 'Enuma Gir,' 'Enuma Gar-tab,' and 'Enuma Mul-ta-bil-tum' respectively, and comprises the whole of the two first named and all but two of the last. Among the 'Enuma Gir' are three plates with diagrams, which give some idea of how these forecasts were made. The "judgments" were evidently drawn from the geometrical figures assumed by small objects scattered haphazard, which may possibly have been the divination by arrows (rhabdomancy, or belomancy) mentioned more than once in the Old Testament. All the copies are from the pen of Mr. R. Campbell Thompson, assistant in the Assyrian Department of the Museum, and leave nothing to be desired, either in accuracy or legibility.

Within the last few days part xxi. of the same series has also been published. It contains fifty plates of historical inscriptions copied from bricks, cones, and other objects by Mr. Leonard W. King. One of these, from a mace-head which may be fitly compared to the limestone mace-heads discovered by Mr. Quibell some years ago at Hierakonpolis in Upper Egypt, informs us that "Sar-ga-ni, king of the city, king of Agade, dedicated this to Samas in Sippar." The king in question is, of course, the famous Sargon of Accad, whose date is now generally fixed, on the testimony of the Nabonidus inscription, at 3800-3750 B.C. The inscription shows the importance even then attached to the worship of the sun-god. Another, written upon an oval stone object for the benefit of Mu-ta-bil, governor of Dûr-ilu, describes him as "the smiter of the head of the hosts of Anshan, of Elam," and of some other country which is illegible. Mutabil's name does not appear to have been hitherto known to us, but the characters used are of archaic form, and do not seem to be much later in date than the last named, while it is curious to notice the hostility that even then prevailed between the Mesopotamian kingdoms and Elam, which was not finally conquered until the time of Assurbanipal. Very interesting, too, are the cones inscribed with the name of Libit-Ishtar, which record the building by him of a temple in honour of the goddess whose name forms part of his. He describes himself as "Shepherd of Nippur, governor of Ur, patron of Eridu, lord of Larsam, king of Isin, and king of Sumer and Accad," which leaves some doubt on one's mind as to whether the ruler in question was really supreme over more than the city of Isin—a town which has not yet been identified—or whether the protocol of these early kings was as mystical as that of the Egyptian Pharaohs. As is pointed out in the preface, these texts constitute our only authorities for the history of Babylonia for a period of nearly two thousand years, while a comparison of them illustrates the development of the plainly cuneiform script of later times from the semi-pictorial forms used by the Sumerian scribes.

Not less important is the discovery, of which the American papers have lately had much to say, of at least one temple and many small objects at Nippur bearing a marked resemblance to the forms of the early Greek art generally known as "Mycenean." American archaeologists seem inclined to explain this by the theory of a Greek dynasty reigning in Mesopotamia in very early times; but it seems at first sight as if the derivation of the Mediterranean civilization from Babylonia would fit the facts nearly as well. The parallels drawn by its discoverers between the so-called Mycenean

temple at Nippur and that at Tiryns are not, so far as we have read them, convincing, though fuller publication must be awaited before any definite view can be formed. About the smaller objects there is less doubt, and the constant recurrence of two lions or other animals, grouped by a tree or pillar in the fashion of heraldic "supporters," leaves no room for question as to their connexion with Mycenaean art. These objects might, of course, have been imported as curios or exotics, but their number seems to negative this explanation.

From Egypt we hear further particulars of Mr. Theodor Davis's discoveries at Biban el-Moluk, which knock on the head various speculations in which Egyptologists have indulged with regard to the parentage of Amenophis III.'s celebrated Queen Thyi. The mother of the "heretic king" Khuenaten was not, as has hitherto been supposed by some, of Syrian or Asiatic blood, her father, Juua, being described beyond possibility of mistake as "Superintendent of the cattle of the god Min in Ekhnim," while her mother, Thusa, was as plainly a priestess of Amen. We hear also of a brother of Thyi bearing the thoroughly Egyptian name of Aa-nen. These points, which confirm M. Maspero's views, will be made clear in Mr. Percy Newberry's forthcoming book upon the 'Tombs of Juua and Thusa,' which was lately announced in another column (see *The Athenæum* of May 6th). Other Egyptian news is that Mr. Quibell has taken Mr. Howard Carter's place at Saqqarah, while Mr. Weigall has been appointed Inspector of the Monuments in Upper Egypt.

We believe that the annual exhibition of the antiquities discovered by the workers for the Egypt Exploration Fund will this year be divided into two parts, the objects from Deir el-Bahari obtained by the Fund's senior excavator, Dr. Naville, and Mr. H. R. Hall, being exhibited in the rooms of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, while Prof. Petrie's exhibits will be shown at University College, Gower Street.

Prof. Sayce has completed a study of some Lydian and Karian inscriptions discovered in Egypt, and lately published in a more or less revised form. Two new characters—one identical with the Cypriote *to* and the other with the apparent value of *ii*—are the chief features of these, and it should be noted that most of them are to be read boustrophedon. The paper will shortly be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society of which Prof. Sayce is the President, and with his former communications on the subject make up all the Karian and Lydian texts yet discovered. Most of them are of but a few lines each, and the Lydian and Karian alphabets seem to be the greatest acquisitions that they have yet yielded. It is a pity that those interested in the subject do not turn their attention to the Græco-Egyptian Magic Papyri, among the so-called "gibberish" incantations of which are several words ending in *-anda*, which may not improbably turn out to be Karian. The settlement of many Karian mercenaries in the Fayum and elsewhere must certainly have left traces in the literature of their adopted country, could we only hit upon them.

M. Salomon Reinach, who is seldom without some amusing theory to let loose upon us, has been examining Herodotus's story of Xerxes having caused the sea to be beaten with rods as a punishment for having destroyed his bridge over the Hellespont. In a communication lately made by him to the Académie des Inscriptions, he labours to show that this was a magical operation designed to conciliate rather than to punish the sea, and that the chains thrown into it on the same occasion were to be taken as symbolizing the great king's alliance with the ocean. In the same sense he would explain the throwing of his ring into the sea by Polykrates of Samos, which he holds to be the celebration of a marriage rite, like that yearly

carried out by the Doges of Venice. *Ben trovato!*

SALE.

ON Saturday, the 13th inst., Messrs. Christie sold the following. Pictures: B. Barker, A Grand Landscape, with three peasants and a group of cattle at a stream, 194*l*. Sir W. Beechey, Princess Charlotte, 105*l*. Gainsborough, Mr. Mills, of Saxby, Geologist, 273*l*. Reynolds, The Lace-Makers, 682*l*. R. Westall, Portrait of the Artist's Wife as Sappho, 168*l*. N. Maes, Burgomaster Rysenburgh and his Family, 120*l*. Constable, A River Scene, with a road over an old bridge, a peasant-woman and cows in the foreground, 378*l*. J. C. Hook, Between Tides, 252*l*. Watercress-Gatherers, 147*l*. Seaside Ducks, 546*l*. Market-Girls on a Fjord, 147*l*. Land-seer and Millais, Found, 262*l*. J. Linnell, The Barley Harvest, 609*l*. A Sultry Day, 220*l*. The Happy Valley, 420*l*. Crossing the Bridge, 409*l*. C. Troyon, A Glade in the Forest, 315*l*. J. L. Gérôme, The State Barge on the Nile, 220*l*. H. Draper, The Sea-Maiden, 262*l*. C. Fielding, Carnarvon Castle, 787*l*. E. Verboeckhoven, A Peasant, with a cow, donkey, sheep, and goat, 199*l*. T. S. Cooper, Sheep in Canterbury Meadows, 183*l*. Cattle and Sheep in a Landscape, 173*l*. H. W. B. Davis, The Moon is up, and it is not Night, 189*l*. J. M. Swan, The Syrens, 141*l*. C. Daubigny, A Meadow at the Edge of a Wood, 399*l*. H. Fantin-Latour, Roses Trémières, 315*l*. Venus and Cupid, 325*l*. M. Fisher, Autumn Afternoon, 141*l*. A. Vollon, On the Seine, 136*l*. Drawings: C. Fielding, Loch Etive, 60*l*. Sir J. Gilbert, The Passage of the Boyne, 63*l*. Ready, 63*l*. Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, 57*l*. Carl Haag, Ready for Defence, 60*l*. W. Hunt, May-Blossom and Chaffinch's Nest, 136*l*. F. Taylor, The Keeper's Daughter, 78*l*. Birket Foster, The Return of the Life-Boat, 52*l*. T. Lloyd, A Pastoral, 53*l*.

Five-Art Gossipy.

FRIDAY was the press view at the Goupil Gallery of Lady Gray Hill's decorative panels of flowers and water-colour drawings of Syria and Egypt, and Mr. Robert Fowler's 'Royal Windsor' and series of pictures 'Beautiful Wales.'

AN exhibition of works left by the late G. H. Boughton, R.A., is being opened to-day at the Leicester Galleries. It includes oil paintings, pastels, and a collection of landscapes in water colours. The exhibition will remain open for one month.

DRAWINGS of the cathedral cities of England by Mr. W. W. Collins are on view at the same place.

TO-DAY, in Old Bond Street, Mr. W. B. Paterson opens an exhibition of oil paintings by Mr. W. L. Bruckman.

AT the Baillie Gallery on Monday an exhibition opens of water-colours and etchings by Mr. William Monk, and drawings and water-colours by Miss C. L. Allport.

A VOLUME on 'Sir William Beechey, R.A.,' will be included in Messrs. Duckworth's new 'Library of Art.' It is by Mr. W. Roberts, joint-author of the big work on Romney issued last year. As Beechey was exhibiting at the Royal Academy from 1776 to 1839, the period of his activity is one of the most interesting in the history of English art. The author will be glad of particulars (care of the publishers, 3, Henrietta Street) of unrecorded family portraits by this artist.

THE Whistler Exhibition at the École des Beaux-Arts was officially opened in Paris last week by the Minister of Public Instruction, in company with many distinguished artists, including the presidents of the two great Salons, MM. Tony Robert-Fleury and Roll. Perhaps the most interested visitor of all was M. Théodore Duret, whose portrait by Whistler was in the recent New Gallery exhibition. M. Duret was one of the earliest writers in France to insist upon Whistler's claims to be regarded as a serious force in modern art; he contributed

an excellent article on Whistler to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* of April, 1881, and this paper is reprinted in the collection of essays, 'Critique d'Avant-Garde,' published in 1885. There has been a generous response on the part of owners, public and private, of Whistler's works, and many that were not on view at the New Gallery may be seen at the École des Beaux-Arts.

AN interesting Exposition Mariale has been opened in the Grande Salle of the St. Joseph Orphanage at Tours, and will not close until June 1st. The exhibition is of a comprehensive character, and includes every kind of article—pictures, engravings, statues, medals, enamels, faïences, and so forth, ancient and modern—in which the Virgin Mary is depicted. Devotional books also figure largely in this exhibition, which is well timed, seeing that it is held during "ce mois de Marie."

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*Philharmonic Concert.*

M. RAOUL PUGNO was pianist at the fourth Philharmonic Concert at Queen's Hall last Thursday week. He played the solo parts of César Franck's 'Symphonic Variations' and Saint-Saëns's 'Africa' Fantasia, both written for piano and orchestra, and both performed for the first time at these concerts. The difference in character between the two is very marked. Both are clever; but the former shows the glow of inspiration, the latter rather the glare of the footlights. M. Pugno played magnificently. The programme commenced with Mr. Edward German's well-scored, well-sounding 'Welsh Rhapsody,' produced at the last Cardiff Festival; it was given with all due effect under Dr. Cowen's direction. At the end came Tchaikowsky's 'Pathétique,' first heard in London at the Philharmonic Concert, February 28th, 1894, under the direction of Dr. A. Mackenzie.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*Miss Marie Hall's Recital.*

MISS MARIE HALL's recital on Saturday afternoon at the Queen's Hall was well attended. There was some good playing in Beethoven's Sonata in c minor, Op. 30, No. 2, for violin and piano, but neither she nor the clever pianist, Mr. Egon Petri, seemed to feel the intensity of the opening and closing movements, or the restrained passion of the Adagio. Miss Hall's rendering, however, of a group of short solos by Leclair, Dvorák, Tchaikowsky, &c., was most refined. Mr. Petri's playing of Weber's Rondo in e flat and Schumann's 'Abegg' Variations was excellent.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*Miss Vivien Chartres's Violin Recital.*

MISS VIVIEN CHARTRES, aged nine, made a first appearance in London at the Queen's Hall on Monday afternoon. This young lady, English by birth, has been studying with Prof. Sevcik. She is very clever, and plays with marked intelligence and refinement. She was heard in Max Bruch's Concerto in c minor, Vieuxtemps's 'Fantaisie Appassionata,' and Paganini's 'Moïse' Fantasia on the fourth string, which gave her further opportunities of displaying her

technique. She is three or four years younger than Eiman—no direct comparison between the two can therefore be instituted. We cannot but wonder what will become of all these prodigies. Joachim, Néruda, Sarasate, Kreisler, to name only a few celebrities, certainly appeared in public at an early age, yet not one of them can have passed through the heavy ordeal of lengthened tours and long journeys to which some of the wonder children of the present day are now exposed.

BECHSTEIN HALL.—*Piano and Song Recital* by Miss Zimmermann and Herr Zur-Muehlen.

MISS AGNES ZIMMERMANN and Herr R. von Zur-Muehlen gave an interesting piano and song recital at the Bechstein Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The pianist began with Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques,' played with intelligence and good taste, but she was heard to even better advantage in Brahms's beautiful Ballade in D (Op. 10, No. 2) and in his piquant Capriccio in B minor (Op. 76, No. 2). The quality of Herr Zur-Muehlen's voice may not be of the finest, but he is an accomplished artist, and his rendering of song-groups by Schumann and Tschaiikowsky was admirable. He was especially successful in the delicate 'Inmitten des Balles' and the noble, impassioned 'Die Seele,' by the latter composer. The programme was not only well selected, but also commendably short.

Musical Gossip.

MISCHA EIMAN gave a first recital at the Queen's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. His fine tone and perfect technique still create astonishment, but more wonderful were the individuality displayed in his reading of the solo part of Lalo's 'Symphonie Espagnole,' and his lovely phrasing of Gounod's melodies in the Wieniawski 'Faust' Fantasia. It would, however, have been interesting to hear him in some classical chamber music. Lalo's symphony without orchestra is by no means effective. Mr. Charlton Keith is an excellent accompanist.

MADAME MELBA made her *reentrée* at Covent Garden in Verdi's 'La Traviata' on Wednesday evening, an opera which certainly enables her to show off her fine voice and perfect vocalization. Her singing was admirable, and her reception, as usual, most enthusiastic. Without Melba 'Traviata' would indeed not draw. Signor Constantino, the new Alfredo, has a good, well-trained voice, but his acting was stiff. Signor Scotti sang the Germont music with his usual skill and fervour.

THE series of the Joachim Quartet Concerts has been most successful. The audiences have been large, and warm in their enthusiasm. Dr. Joachim and his associates have once again proved how thoroughly they can enter into the spirit of the various masters they interpret. Their playing has been remarkable for *ensemble*, intelligence, and deep feeling. Dr. Joachim and Mr. Leonard Borwick will give a Sonata Recital next Monday evening, also at the Bechstein Hall.

HERR HUBERMAN announces a violin recital at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon, May 27th, at popular prices. This is an excellent idea. If tickets for good concerts were cheaper, the audiences would be larger, so that reduced prices need not mean reduced receipts.

We announced 'Cavalleria Rusticana' for the opening night (May 22nd) at the Waldorf

Theatre; and on the same evening will also be given Paer's 'Maestro di Capella.' Mr. Henry Russell, the manager, is not attempting to rival Covent Garden, but to give performances of genuine comic opera. Of such works there is no lack, and the enterprise, if well carried out, will no doubt prosper. The repertory includes, by the way, Rossini's 'Barbiere' and Donizetti's 'Don Pasquale,' works recently given at Covent Garden; also unfamiliar operas by Paer, Pergolesi, Mascagni ('Zanetto'), and a new one-act opera entitled 'Fiorella,' by Mr. Amherst Webber. Among the artists engaged are Mesdames Calvé, Mary Garden, Alice Nielsen, Giulia Ravogli, and Agnes Jansen, and MM. de Lucia, A. Bonci, Ancona, Renaud, and Pini Corsi.

A SKETCH of a hitherto unknown libretto for an opera by Wagner was recently discovered by Oberregierungsrat Hubert Ermisch among the papers of Wagner's Dresden friend Röckel. It is entitled 'Die Bergwerke zu Falun,' and dated Paris, March 5th, 1842. Three acts are complete. Ula, daughter of Pehrson, mine-owner, is beloved by Joens, who has returned from a sea journey, and also by Elis, a miner, whose passion she reciprocates; and so far the story somewhat recalls 'The Flying Dutchman,' written about the same time. With the exception of a vague remark to Uhlig, Wagner never appears to have referred to this sketch. In letter xxxv. to his Dresden friend, he says: "Text für Dich von Hoffmann! Entsin' ich mich nicht. Irrthum (etwa 'Die Bergwerke zu Falun'?—nicht der Mühe werth)."

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE recently delivered an interesting lecture at the Æolian Hall on 'Dibdin's Sea Songs and other Naval Ballads,' a subject, as the lecturer remarked, timely in this Nelson centenary year. The music, of course, included "Now farewell to you, ye fine Spanish ladies," and 'Tom Bowling.'

AN attempt is to be made to revive the Saturday orchestral concerts at the Crystal Palace. For November 4th and 25th and December 2nd the London Symphony Orchestra has been engaged, with Mr. Landon Ronald as conductor.

THE new orchestral work by Mr. Josef Holbrooke, to be produced at the Hillier Festival next month, consists of an Introduction and Variations on 'The Girl I Left Behind Me.'

THE performances of the Passion Play at Oberammergau are announced to take place in June, July, August, and September. There will be thirty-two singers, and an orchestra of forty members.

MAX BRUCH's 'Odysseus,' which was given by the Bach Choir under the composer's direction, March 8th, 1883, will be performed at the Handel Society's Concert on Tuesday, May 30th.

THE David Concert-room at Uppingham School will be inaugurated next Tuesday evening by Dr. Joachim.

IN No. 3 of Novello's *Monthly Bulletin* of new foreign music there is an elaborate and interesting list of operas, incidental music, overtures, &c., connected with Schiller's dramatic works. It is strange, however, that Dr. Joachim's 'Scene der Marfa' from 'Demetrius' is mentioned, but not his 'Demetrius' Overture.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON. Mr. Hamilton's Song Recital, 8, Æolian Hall.
— Dr. Joachim and Mr. Borwick's Sonata Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
— Mr. Albert Garcia's Vocal Recital, 8, Æolian Hall.
— Yorkshire Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
— Grand Opera, 8.45, Waldorf Theatre.
TUES. Alma Mater Choir, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Misses Schmidt and Moggeridge's Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.

THURS. Mr. Sterling Mackinlay's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Madame Rosa Bird's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Lillian Morton's Concert, 8.45, Grafton Gallery.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
WED. Queen's Hall Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Isabel Hearne's Concert, 3.30, Steinway Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
— Grand Opera, 8.45, Waldorf Theatre.
THURS. Grand Opera, 2.30, Waldorf Theatre.
— Mr. Ferry Smith's Violoncello Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
— Philharmonic, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
FRI. M. Maurel's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
— Grand Opera, 8.45, Waldorf Theatre.
SAT. Grand Opera, 2.30, Waldorf Theatre.
— Children's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Herr Huberman's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HIS MAJESTY'S.—*Business is Business: a Three-Act Play.* Adapted by Sydney Grundy from 'Les Affaires sont les Affaires' by Octave Mirbeau.

EITHER because his cunning has failed him or because he has yielded to influences from without, Mr. Grundy's rendering of 'Les Affaires sont les Affaires' of M. Octave Mirbeau is unworthy of his reputation. He has rendered vulgarly contemptible the character of the hero, which in the original has some claim—slight, it must be owned—upon consideration; and he has, perhaps necessarily, with a view to the exigencies of an English public, weakened the mutiny of the financier's daughter against her father's rapacity and cruelty. In the mutiny which makes Germaine, the daughter of the financier, throw herself into the arms of a lover, not a husband, since she cannot marry without parental consent, lie the strength, the moral, and the motive of M. Mirbeau's work. We see the man at the close standing stripped and bare. It is his daughter's defection that is responsible for his loneliness and defeat. The death of his son he himself counts the crowning calamity. From his point of view it is indeed such. This, however, is a simple result of accident, and might have happened had his own conduct been as exemplary as it is odious. In order to assign it significance, it should, like the death of Hippolytus (to compare great things with small), come in answer to unwise or impious solicitation of the gods, or, like that of the children of Niobe, be the result of overweening arrogance. His wife he has himself banished, and can and will soon recall. The resolute defiance and surrender by his child of her position, her luxuries, her modesty, her virtue, and her home might well give him pause. When for this is substituted a supposed *mésalliance*, which, beside being impossible, is such in conception only, the action loses all that is characteristic or of worth.

What remains is the character of the central figure, in French Isidore Lechat, in English Isidore Izard. In the rendering of Mr. Grundy this is not only the principal feature in the piece: it may virtually be regarded as the piece itself. Comparisons innumerable have been established between this personage and familiar characters in French drama. More hoarding in nature than the English, the French supply on their stage many more characters of misers and speculators, and a score individuals bearing more or less resemblance to that now presented may be traced beside the Turcaret of Lesage, the Mercadet of Balzac, the Poirier of M. Augier, and the Brassac of

M. Capus. A nearer parallel is, however, furnished by Tudor literature in the Sir Giles Overreach of Massinger. Plus the vulgarity and with allowance for the changes in custom wrought by three centuries of time, Isidore Lechat is Sir Giles Overreach. Both walk unfalteringly and remorselessly to the end amidst the cries or over the bodies of their victims, and each has a like contempt for the law he knows so well how to manipulate. The closing scenes in the two pieces might easily be the same. Mr. Tree adds an extra touch to the character of Izard by giving him the assertive familiarity of the Jew and intensifying to the utmost his contempt for social amenities and decencies. His treatment of his associates, subordinates, and guests is sublime in its insolence: he leaves them unseated while he reclines indulgently in an unpardonable deshabille, quits and rejoins them as the mood takes him, and besides bragging to them of his estates, his ports, and his havannahs, calls their attention to the value of his personal belongings, such as his watch. Nothing that is familiar and by all means vulgar is spared by Mr. Tree, whose insolence no less than his dishonesty almost justifies his daughter's unconcealed aversion. Not a redeeming feature is there in him, and we accept his sufferings, even when they are the worst, as an inadequate expiation of his offence. The chief objection to this is that our discontent with him is less moral than æsthetical, and we shrink from him less as a scoundrel than as a cad. The strongest point is reached when he has what is in fact a *duel à mort* with his daughter. In this both actors showed what is most powerful in their methods, and the scenes had much strength. Miss Tree's part loses, however, its value with its significance, and her offence seems pardonable and trivial. Her mother, as conceived by M. Mirbeau, is the best character in the piece. Appalled by the splendour around her, she becomes meekly perverse and unamiable, and contributes to her daughter's ruin, if such it is to be regarded. This part, admirably rendered by Mlle. Blanche Pierson, has little that is attractive, and loses in the hands of Mrs. Brooke most of the significance it possesses.

The lesson once more to be impressed upon Mr. Grundy is that to leave the action where it was originally placed is nine times out of ten not the best but the only course. In the present case the environment of the action seems unsuited to it, and all Mr. Tree's strenuous and unflagging exertions failed to render the work either pleasant or stimulating. It is but just to the adapter to say that the course we commend of leaving the scene and characters in France would not bring the work within the range of our sympathies. There is scarcely a character who fails to inspire either aversion or contempt.

Dramatic Gossip.

DURING the present week the Great Queen Street Theatre has attempted no novelty, but has contented itself with reproducing 'The Confederacy' of Vanbrugh on Monday and 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle' of Beaumont and Fletcher on Thursday, both of them given last autumn at the Royalty.

AN adaptation by Miss Rosina Filippi, produced on Monday afternoon at the Court Theatre, under the title of 'Belinda,' is not specially noteworthy, being at once crude and dull. Miss Irene Rooke gave a fairly competent rendering of the heroine, and Mr. William Farren, jun., presented the crabbed professor with a touch of caricature.

MR. LEWIS WALLER will produce on Saturday next, at the Imperial, a new play by Mr. James Bernard Fagan, in which he will appear, supported by Miss Evelyn Millard and Mr. H. V. Esmond.

IT is now announced that Mr. Forbes Robertson will open at La Scala in September with a revival of 'Diplomacy.' So erroneous has been, as we have shown, previous information on Mr. Robertson's plans, that we give this statement with due reservation.

IN the forthcoming revival by Sir Henry Irving at Drury Lane of 'The Merchant of Venice,' Miss Edith Wynne-Matthison will make her first appearance in London as Portia.

'CŒUR DE MOINEAU,' a four-act piece of M. Louis Artus, has been produced at the Théâtre de l'Athénée with so much success that its rights have been secured for both England and America.

'L'ADVERSAIRE' of M. Alfred Capus has been adapted for Mr. George Alexander, by whom it will, in its turn, be produced at the St. James's. In another long-promised adaptation of 'L'Enquête' of M. Henriot, entitled 'An Unspoken Verdict,' Mr. Alexander will present a piece belonging to the repertory of the Théâtre Antoine, with some points of resemblance to 'La Robe Rouge.'

'THE CABINET MINISTER' of Mr. Pinero, first given at the Court Theatre on the 23rd of April, 1890, will be revived at the Haymarket by Messrs. Maude and Harrison as the closing entertainment of their partnership in management. Mr. Maude will succeed Mr. Weedon Grossmith as Mr. Joseph Lebanon, and Miss Winifred Emery Mrs. John Wood as Lady Twombly. Mr. Eric Lewis and Miss Nancy Price will also appear.

'DU BARRI' (so called) has been withdrawn from the Savoy, and the house has passed into the hands of Miss Maxine Elliott, who purposes transferring there on Monday 'Her Own Way,' now running at the Lyric.

REHEARSALS have begun at the Duke of York's Theatre of 'Clarisse,' the new play to be given simultaneously in London and New York. Principal parts in London will be supported by Mr. Gillette, Mr. Gerald Du Maurier, and Miss Vane Featherston.

YET one more institution for combating the indifference to high-class dramatic productions advertises itself as the English Drama Society, and announces that it is formed as a "protest against modern over-staging, under-acting, and to reanimate the national drama." Among works a main object seems to be to produce pieces of Browning at the Bijou Theatre, Westbourne Grove; but the manager also announces a morality play of his own. The scene of production is too remote for the scheme to count on much support from the press.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—J. K. M.—H. J. R.—C. L. J.—received.

W. L. M.—(1) yes; (2) too late.

G. M. M.—Many thanks.

H. C. F.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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Dr. MACNAMARA, M.P., in the Daily Chronicle.

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